The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 50, NO. 6. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1917 PRICE THREE CENTS

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH

Lent Will Begin on Wednesday February 21st

THE CHURCH PENSION FUND

Sunday, February 11th. Sexagesima Sunday,

Services:— 10:30, Sermon and Holy Communion.

11:45, Sunday School session.

7:30, Evening Prayer and Address.

Note— The Communion service was omited last Sunday.

Meetings:— In the Parish House.

The Ladies' Guild on Thursday at two o'clock.

The Junior Auxiliary on Friday afternoon at four o'clock.

LENT

February 21st Ash Wednesday.

The solemn fast of Lent takes its name from the season in which it falls. The meaning of the Saxon word is Spring, at which time the Church, by fasting and prayer, makes her preparation for the festival of Easter. It extends over a period of forty days, not counting the Sundays which lie between; for Sunday, being the day on which our Saviour arose, is a feast-day throughout the year. The first day of Lent is known as Ash-Wednesday, and is so called from a custom that prevailed in the ancient Church of putting ashes on the heads of the penitents on this day, in token of their humiliation. The observance of Lent as a preparation for Easter has been handed down to us from the earliest ages of the Christian Church, and no one who recalls the frequent exhortations of our Saviour to the duty of fasting, can doubt the wisdom and benefit of such an institution. For though it is as much a duty to live a holy life at one time as at another, yet every one knows how apt we are to indulge ourselves, how reluctant to cross our wishes or appetites, how easily we put out of our minds and indefinitely postpone the duties which are unwelcome to our natural instincts and self-love. Therefore it is a very wise and happy provision of the Church thus to set aside stated seasons for recollection and repentance, and for special lessons in self-denial, when solemn ceremonies and the examples of others may, as it were, compel us to stop and ponder whether we are going on as we should in our Christian life, cherishing our baptizmal grace, remembering our confirmation vows, and keeping ourselves "unspotted from the world."

The Church does not lay down any precise rule for the manner of our fasting during this season, leaving it to be governed by our conscience and circumstances. There are many who cannot fast, in the strict sense of the word, abstaining from all food, and of whom it is not required; but few who may not deny themselves some indulgences of appetite, and dress, and amusement, for His sake who spent these long and lonely days in the wilderness, hungering, and burdened with the weight of our sins. May He help us all to follow the example of his patience and humility, that "when Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall we also appear with in glory."

THE FINAL OFFERING FOR THE CHURCH PENSION FUND

February 18th., Quinquagesima is the Sunday designated by the Official Board to receive an offering for the Church Pension Fund. Envelopes will be found in the pews marked for this object, and particular attention is called to the enclosed message from Bishop Lawrence. Let everyone make an offering.

CHEAP CLASSICS FOR SALE

Is there not some one, especially some young man or woman, who would like to own and read those two great works, those fascinating masterpieces of English letters—Macaulay's History of England and Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire?

No education is complete without the reading of these books. They not only broaden and enlighten the mind, but yield no end of pleasure and entertainment, so much so that once one has begun their persual, one needs no urging to continue.

Now, such person has a rare chance to get a good copy of both these works for a very small sum of Miss Anna Cox. Besides these, there is a set of about all Dicken's works, a volume of Shakespeare copies of Moore's, Tennyson's and Wordsworth's poems, a fine cyclopedia, new and gilt stamped backs and sides. These and yet other standard books can be bought for little money from her. We advise any one not owning these works to call and see them.

Delaware Troops Arrive Home

The train bearing the first batallion of Delaware troops pulled into Wilmington station at 1.12 Wednesday, the second batallion following at 2 o'clock. The men were met by crowds of citizens. Immediately upon detraining the batallions were paraded up Market street, where they were reviewed by the Governor and his staff and members of the State Legislature. A banquet was served in the lobby of the Hotel duPont, after which the men left for Delaware City.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS' SOUL

Our papers, our little country papers, seem drab and miserly provincial to strangers: yet we who read them read in their lines the sweet, intimate story of life. And all these touches of nature make us wondrous kind. It is the country newspaper, bringing together daily the threads of the town's life, weaving them into something rich and strange, and setting the pattern as it weaves, directing the loom, and giving the cloth the color by mixing the lives of all the people in its color pot, it is this country news paper that reveals us to ourselves, that keeps our country hearts quick and our country minds open and our country faith strong.

When the girl at the glove-counter marries the boy in the wholesale house, the news of their wedding is good for a forty-line wedding-notice, and the forty lines in the country paper give them self-respect. When in due course we know that their baby is a twelve-pounder, named Grover, Theodore or Woodrow, we have that neighborly feeling that breeds the real democracy. When we read of death in that home we can mourn with them that mourn. When we see them moving upward in the world, into a firm, and out toward the country club neighborhood, we rejoice with them that rejoice Therefore, men and brethren, when you are riding through this vale of tears upon the California Limited, and by chance pick up the little country uewspaper with its meagre telegraph service of three or four thousand words, or, at best, fifteen or twenty thousand; when you see its array of countryside items; its interminable local stories; its tiresome editorials on the waterworks, the schools, the street railroad, the crops and the city printing, don't throw down the contemptible little rag with the verdict that there is nothing in it. But know this, and know it well—if you could take the clay from your eyes and read the little paper as it is written, you would find all of God's beautiful sorrowing, struggling, aspiring word in it, and what you saw would make you touch the little paper with reverent hands. —William Allen White in Harper's Magazine for May.

OBITUARY

MRS. EDWARD LONG.

Mrs. Lydia A. Long, wife of Edward C. Long, keeper of the Reedy Island lighthouse, died at her home on the island, Thursday evening last, from paralysis, aged 67 years.

The body was brought to Middletown, Saturday evening, and was shipped to Lewes Monday, where the funeral took place. Undertaker Wilson made several attempts to get to Reedy Island to take care of the body, but owing to the high winds and ice floes, was unable to make the trip until a government boat was sent down from Philadelphia, Saturday afternoon. The boat landed the body at Augustine Park, from whence it was brought to this town.

G. W. COVINGTON

George W. Covington, a prominent druggist of Still Pond, Md., died on Wednesday afternoon of last week, aged 83 years. Mr. Covington was born at Middletown, Del., in 1834 and was the son of Nathaniel and Maria Covington. He came to Still Pond in 1851 and entered the store of Daniel Haines. A few years later he opened one of the best drug stores in the county. About 1871 he married Miss Helen Busich, the daughter of one of the prominent families of this neighborhood. Mr. Covington leaves three children, Miss Helen, of this county; Mrs. W. L. Barnard, of New York; Carlton Covington, of Philadelphia; two children Mrs. J. Cowgill Alston and Lester Covington are deceased. Mr. Covington was a gentleman of the old school and was an active man until his death. He was one of the pioneer Prohibitionists. Services were held Saturday, at 11 a. m., interment in Still Pond, Cemetery. He was a member of the M. E. Church. Bearers were Judge J. Harry Covington, Dr. W. E. Barnard, J Cowgill Alston, Harry Busick, Howard Turner, H. C. Cacy.—Kent News.

New Century Club Meeting

The regular monthly business meeting of the New Century Club was held on Tuesday afternoon when a number of communications was read and acted upon. At 3.30 an open meeting was held when the president introduced Miss Irene Earle, of Wilmington, who is Executive Secretary of Delaware on Social Hygiene. Her work is in line with Rev. Mabel Irwin, who has given several addresses in town, but Miss Earle's work is also to form working organizations in the towns of the state.

Missionary Meeting

The regular monthly business meeting of the Woman's Home and Woman's Foreign Missionary societies was held at Bethesda M E. parsonage on Monday evening. Owing to the cold weather, very few were present. After the business sessions, interesting articles were read by Miss Mary Adkins, Mrs. E. W. Caswell and Miss Emily Allee, on work in both foreign and home fields. Ice cream, cake and coffee were served.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mr. Randolph Gary spent Tuesday in Wilmington.

Miss Marie T. Lockwood spent Sunday in Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. S. Newman was in Philadelphia Wednesday.

Mr. Orrie Otwell was at his home at Seaford over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Preston are visiting in Havre de Grace, Md.

Miss Catherine Touhey visited her mother at Yorklyn, on Sunday.

Mrs. G. W. Lockwood has had Miss Mary Price for a guest this week

Miss Helen Hall visited relatives in Wilmington several days this week.

Mrs. C. A. Hoffecker has been spending part of the week in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Emlin Massey were in Wilmington, visiting relatives Sunday.

Mr. Delbert B. Gallagher, of Pennsgrove, N. J., was at his home over Sunday.

Miss Ann Platt, of New Castle, was a week-end guest of Miss Maude Deakyne.

Mr. Fred Armstrong, of Los Angeles, Cal., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones.

Miss Jennie Gallagher spent last Sunday with Miss Edith Eliason, in Wilmington.

Mr. Roth Snavely, of Chestertown, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Foard.

Mrs. Julian Cochran is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. M Hanson, at Yonkers, New York.

Mrs. Julian G. Cleaver has returned, after a visit with Mrs. Mary Hampton, in Philadelphia.

Misses Anna Denny and Lillian Melvin were week-end visitors of Miss Ruth Lloyd, at Laurel.

Miss Mildred Vaughn is entertaining Miss Mary Goodhand, of Sudlersville, over the week-end.

Houston Naudain, of Baltimore, Md., spent last Sunday at the home of Mr. J. Moody Rothwell.

Messrs. Ray and Howard Dickson, Bruce Whitlock and George Swain were in Wilmington Saturday.

Mrs. G. B. Pearson was entertained several days this week by Mrs. Joseph Mendinhall, in Wilmington.

Miss Mary Culver has returned to her home, after a visit with relatives at Cambridge and Easton, Md.

Mrs. E. G. Allee and Miss Mary Adkins spent Thursday with Mrs. J. J. Northrup, at Delaware City.

Mr. William Kirk, of Chester, Pa., spent part of this week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Kirk.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Rodney, of New Castle, were Sunday visitors of her mother, Mrs. E. C. Green.

Mr. E. S. Jones visited his sister, Mrs. Margaret Darlington, in Baltimore, Md., over the week-end.

Mr. William Gallagher, of Wilmington, is spending sometime with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Gallagher.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Fogel have just returned from New York City, where they have purchased their Spring stock of Suits and Millinery.

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt N. Willits and daughters, Misses Laura and Clara Willits, returned on Wednesday from a stay at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mrs. Howard A. Pool, Mrs. G. Burton Pierson and Mrs. John B. Cleaver attended the Parent-Teachers Convention, held at Dover, on Thursday.

Mrs. J. C. Armstrong, who has been spending several weeks with friends in Philadelphia, is now staying with her daughter, Mrs. H. S. Newman.

IT WAS TURN ABOUT

While the village blacksmith toiled manfully over the old farmer's plow share the owner of the share recounted at some length the wonderful success he had had with three litters of pigs he had marketed that day.

"Them pigs were less than eight months old," the farmer ran on. "and they brought me 10 cents a pound, or a little more than $400 Why, a few years ago those same pigs would have brought me only half as much I tell you, the farmer is having his harvest now."

The smith, having finished sharpening the share, handed it to his customer. From a well-worn purse the farmer took two dimes, the usual price for the job, and dropped them into the smith's hand.

You'll have to come again," said the smith, still holding the money in his outstretched palm "I charge 30 cents since the first of the year for sharpening that size plow"

"Why how now?" the farmer exclaimed testily. "That's an outrage. Why have you raised the price on me?"

"To buy some of that high-priced pork you were tellin' me about," was the smith's calm reply.

"THE REVUE OF REVUES"

The most elaborate as well as the most novel entertainment, ever attempted by the ladies of the New Century Club of this town, was "The Revue of Revues" which was presented on Thursday and Friday evenings at their club house, under the direction of Miss Helen F. Brady. The audiences were not as good as the show deserved, yet a good sum will be realized for the benefit of the club.

But two weeks had been taken to rehearse the show, yet in this short time the performers all had their parts down letter perfect, which showed that Miss Brady had been "on the job."

The entertainment was in two parts, and the first part was a "take-off" on a popular ladies magazine, and was labelled "The Ladies Home Learn-All the different numbers of the program representing different pages and departments of the magazine, the musical numbers of the first part were interspersed with living pictures representing paintings and advertisements in the magazine.

Some most creditable singing numbers were given, prominent among which were the songs, "I'm a Nurse for Broken Hearts" and "Poppy Time in Old Japan" by Miss Louise Ratledge. The dangers we are up against from the different microbes, bacteria, bacilli, &c. were told in song by Frederick Brady. "The High Cost of Lovin" was explained fully by Messrs. Jeff Pool and Pat Vinyard.

William Keegan and Miss Frances Watkins gave a 20 minute playlet, "A Happy Pair", in which all of the delicate situations of the petulant husband were demonstrated.

The one big hit ot the program was the song and dance specialty of Roth Stavely and Lola Ingram, the singing and dancing of this pair were far above the average of amatuers.

In the playlet "In a Sleeping Car", Miss Helen Brady, as the talkative female passenger, who kept the car awake, was given a fine chance to show her talent, her mistake in berths being very laughable.

One of the prettiest scenes of the show was in Part 2, of the program in which Miss Helen McWhorter sang "Pretty Baby" with the Rainbow Chorus. Billy Meyers made his usual hit dressed as a girl, singing, "Those Come Hither Eyes". The entertainment was brought to a close with the songs "Poor Butterfly" by Miss Marian Armstrong, and "Auf Weidersehn" by Miss Jennie Gallagher, with the entire company of forty as a chorus.

DELAWARE BAY DEFENDED

The forts of the coast defenses of the Delaware, comprising Fort Mott, on the New Jersey shore; Fort Delaware on an island in the middle of the river, and Fort duPont, on the Delaware side, have taken steps for the protection of government property on account of the German break. The privilege of civilans visiting the fortifications has been suspended, and the guard there has been doubled.

The garrison at Fort duPont, across the canal at this point, consists of four companies of one hundred men each and the hospital and quarter-master detachments. A detachment of a small number of men are on duty at Fort Delaware and Fort Mott.

There have been rumors that the Delaware militiamen, who are to be mustered out at Fort duPont this week, will be held there to await developments.

All equipment at the three forts is always in shape for any emergency. The mining company at Fort duPont can be used immediately, it being claimed that the Delaware can be blocked in less than twenty-four hours so that it will be impossible for any vessel to go up the river.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, February 11th, 1917.

10.30 a. m. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 a. m. Sunday School session Men are invited to attend the Male Bible Class.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "Confession". Luke 19; 1-10.

7.30 p. m. Evening service with sermon.

7.30 Wednesday evening, Prayer meeting.

The organ recital by Professor Flavius J. Lutz on Monday evening, February 19th, will be a notable event. Our young friends are making the necessary arrangements, and selling the tickets with great enthusiasm. Let everybody endeavor to be present.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, February 11th, 1917.

9.30 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting. Leader, C. P. Weber.

10.30 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

2 P. M. Sunday School session.

7.30 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Class meeting every Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Jr. League every Wednesday afternoon at 4 10 o'clock. Bear this in mind and send the children.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

February.

Short month.

Thawing time

Winter nearly gone.

Don't forget Valentine.

Mrs. F. H. Moore entertained a number of children last Saturday afternoon in honor of the fourth birthday of her son, Francis, Jr.

Little Miss Caroline Fouracre entertained a number of young friends at her home on South Broad street, in honor of her eleventh birthday.

Subscriptions of $200 toward the purchase of a fire engine for the Delaware City company have been made, and there is $600 available in the treasurey.

List of Letters remaining unclaimed in the post-office for the week ending Feb. 18th, 1917: Mrs. G. P. Brown, Lottie Hall, Miss Saddie Godde, Purnell Wilcutts.

Delaware has five men each of whom has an income exceeding one million dollars a year. There are only three other states in the Union that have more money in proportion to population, Delaware being the fourth richest State.

John Heldmyer, real estate broker, has sold to Jay C. Davis, of State Road, the 160-acre farm situated 2 miles east of Middletown, near Bunker Hill, belonging to the heirs of the late Dr. James A. Draper, of Wilmington, for $13,000; also the 97-acre farm of Mrs. Joseph Guessford at Ginn's Corner to Robert Waters for $2,300.

The young people of the M. P. Church at Sassafras, Md., will give an excellent entertainment in the Jr. O U. A. M. Hall, that town, on Friday evening, February 16th, at 8 o'clock. The program will consist of three short dramas, "Burglars," "An Old Maid's Venture," and "How the Story Grew," and Miss Gunkle, of Warwick, Md., will assist with the music. Admission, 25 cents. Ice cream and cake will be on sale.

GRANGE NOTES

Mrs. Daisy J. Williams had charge of the Lecture hour at the Grange meeting Friday night.

Mr. George Janvier read of the Paper Saving Campaign and a humorous selection entitled, "The Yarn of the Nancy Bell;" Mr. E H. Shallcross read a poem about the ground hog, called the Weather Prophet; Mrs. May K. McDowell read an interesting article about a prize white Minorca hen; Mr. Fred Brady, after reading an interesting selection on The Automobile and the Mule, gave an account of the good roads meeting, held at the Hotel duPont. The Secretary was tending to write to the Superintendent of the Delaware Division of the P. B. & W. Railroad, stating that the Grange at this meeting went on record as believing that the much talked of underground passage-way at the Middletown Station was a necessity and petitioned the Railroad Company to add this safety arrangement to their other improvements. The Grange expects to have the use of a Piano at the next and future meetings. Dr. H. B. McDowell will preside at the next meeting, Friday night, February 16th, subject being Pending Legislation.

Hang Out Your Flags

Our flag is being insulted on land and sea—by Greasers on our south border and by bloody-minded Germans on every sea. Our citizens have been murdered not only in Mexico but within our own borders, and everywhere on the ocean by German under-sea assassins.

Not only has Germany followed the killing of 119 Americans by further murders, but she probably means to make war avowedly upon us. Therefore, all citizens should fly their colors in token of their loyalty and love to the glorious Star Spangled Banner! All the more should this be done, since some disloyal cowards are crying for submission to Germany's insolent murders, and traitors are daring to prate treason right here in our own land, so let the beautiful Red, White and Blue break out from every house!

Mill Lane School Roll Of Honor

The following pupils of Mill Lane School deserve special credit for the past month:

7th grade—Elizabeth Shallcross and Edith Cochran.

5th grade— Edith Jewell, Esther Shallcross.

4th grade— Walter Kronemier.

3rd grade—Helen Kronemier, Eunice Horsey, Margaret Shallcross and William Taylor.

Parcel Post Sale

The Parent-Teachers' Association will hold a parcel-post sale in the Assembly room of the Academy, on Friday, February 16th, for the benefit of the Association. Ice cream, home-made cake and candies will be on sale. The Association asks the patronage of the public at the Sale. No admission will be charged.

ODESSA

Miss Rebecca Watkins is visiting in Galveston, Texas.

Joseph Heller is spending two weeks at Perrymans, Md.

Miss Clara E. Ewell is very ill with pneumonia at her home.

Mrs. Ella Smith was a visitor in Wilmington on Saturday last.

Miss Elsie Dulin is visiting her sister, Mrs. C H. Armstrong, at Hockessin.

Mrs. William Money, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her father, William P. Rheim.

Mrs. Charles Gibson, of Northumberland, Md., is visiting her aunt, Miss Clara E. Ewell.

Frank Ward, of Virginia, and Gilbert Ward, of Philadelphia, visited their parents on Sunday.

Harry Townsend, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with his parents, G. L. Townsend and wife

Mrs. Joseph Heller and daughter, are visiting her parents, Samuel Allston and wife, near Mt. Pleasant.

Mrs. Isiah Stewart and Mrs. Emily McClellan, of Chester, Pa., spent Sunday with their father, Captain John Morris.

Epworth League on Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Topic—'Continuing the work that Lincoln began." Leader—Rev. H. C. Shipley. Everyone is cordially invited to be present.

On the evening of February 13th, in the Red Men's Hall, the Appoquinimink Tribe No. 24, I. O. O. F., of Red Men will celebrate their 30th anniversary. This occasion will be one of the most important of the season, as the Great Chief will be present, and all members are cordially invited to be present to help make the occasion especially enjoyable.

THE PUBLIC AND ADVERTISING

Among the objections to advertising entertained by certain merchants the following was encountered the other day. One man said he had no question that advertising was read. He thought that even if the most attractive bargains are announced by a home merchant his own townspeople would not credit it. Distant things looked so much more attractive that they would hurry off to some other city or send long distances to a mail order house, although they fared no better for their time and trouble.

This point of view struck us as rather unusual, and indicated a good deal of pessimism about human nature. Are people quite so foolish as that?

It seems incredible, in these days of high prices, that people can for any length of time be cajoled or fooled into neglecting their real interests. If a home store really has the goods, at right prices, and will tell the public about them, it should get plenty of business.

People are not anxious to pay express charges or railroad fares and walk long distances for nothing.

The trouble is that the local merchant too often thinks that the public knows all about what he has without being told. But if people get out of the habit of trading at a certain place, they really know very little of what a merchant has.

He may be a very good buyer, he may be an excellent judge of values, able to land goods in his home town and place them on his counters at rates way below the big city store which has heavy overhead charges to pay. But the public is from Missouri. It wants to be "shown." If it is "shown," it goes to some quarter when there is a disposition to get after business and give information about stock.

TOWNSEND

Revival meetings closed Sunday night.

Paul Hodgson has accepted a position in Wilmington.

W. Hart Scott has been confined to his home here for several days suffering with quinzy.

Margaret Hutchinson and Elizabeth Wilson spent Friday in Smyrna, guests of Mrs. Turner.

Mrs. L. L Maloney, of Wilmington, visited her parents, W. A. Scott and family on Tuesday.

The ladies Aid Society was entertained Sunday evening at the home of Miss Ethelwyn Maloney.

W. Harman Reynolds and family spent part of last week with her parents, Rev. John Beauchamp and family in New Castle, and attended the Automobile show at duPont Hotel.

Mr. Edwin Graves, a local manufacturer, is installing machinery in the old Methodist Church Building at Lewis, for a garment factory. He expects to begin operating in the near future.

Roy M. Powell is expected home from Deeming, N. M., this week and his friends here are arranging to give him a royal welcome. Mr. Powell is the eldest son of Mr and Mrs. Clayton M. Powell.

Mr. A. Fogel is just back from New York City with the latest, prettiest things in Ladies' Spring Waists!

DELAWARE COLLEGE

Many Extension Lectures Have Been Arranged For

TESTS AT THE EXP. FARM

J. Gordon McMillan, of Wilmington, who is a Sophomore at Delaware College, has been voted into the Arts and Science Club. This honor was given on the strength of a paper which he recently read before the club on "The Courses of Study at Amherst College". Sophomores, under the constitution of the club, are associate members and are admitted to full privileges only by a special vote. Leon Stayton, of Wilmington a member of the present Junior class, was vice-president of the club at the same meeting.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE COMPLETE

Assistant Manager A. L. Lauritsen who assumed the duty of making the 1917 baseball schedule in the absence of Manager G. C. Brower, who has been with the Delaware troops on the Border announces a list of the games already scheduled. Thus far thirteen games are certain to be played. The schedule follows: April 11th, P. M. C. at Chester; April 14th, Drexel at Newark; April 21, Rock Hill at Newark; April 28th, St. Johns at Newark; May 2d, Gettysburg at Gettysburg; May 5th, Haverford at Haverford; May 9th, Mt. St Marys at Newark; May 16th, St. Johns at Annapolis; May 19th, Franklin and Marshall at Newark; May 26th, Ursinus at Newark; May 30th, (Decoration Day) Muhlenberg at Newark; June 2d, Western Maryland at Newark; June 12, Haverford at Newark.

FIVE MEN ELECTED TO KAPPA PHI

On Monday afternoon, January 22, five members of the Senior Class were initiated into membership in the Delaware College chapter of the Phi Kappa Phi Fraternity. Other chapters of this fraternity are established in Massachusetts Agricultural College, Penn States Iowa States, and in the Universities of Maine, Tennesee, and Florida. Membership in Phi Kappa Phi is limited to the faculty and to members of the graduating class each year who have maintained a high grade of scholarship during their first three years. This year the following were the fortunate ones:

John A. Hopkins, Agriculture, (Newark); Harold H. Horsey, Arts and Science, (Dover); Joseph H. Jones, Jr., Civil Engineering, (Wilmington); Edwin G. Smyth, Civil Engineering, (Wilmington.)

EXTENSION LECTURES

The following extension lectures have been arranged for since the last issue of the Review: A. E. Grantham, "Some Tendencies of Rural Life, Forward School, Wilmington, Feb. 6th. E. V. Vaughn, "Interesting Facts in Delaware History," Washington Heights Century Club, Wilmington, April 9th. E. V. Vaughn, "An Hour With Tennyson," Thursday Club, Odessa, March.

LEGISLATORS VISIT DELAWARE COLLEGE

On Friday, February 2, members of two legislative houses of Delaware were entertained by the faculties and students of Delaware College and Women's College of Delaware. Arrangements for the entertainment of the General Assembly were made by a special committee of Delaware and Women's Colleges faculty composed of Dean Harry Hayward, Dean Winifred J. Robinson of Women's College, Dean E. Lawrence Smith, Lieut. W. F. Hoey, Professors Charles A. McCue, M. V. Smith and George E. Dutton.

The visitors reached Newark at 10.04 o'clock. They were met at the train by the Delaware College Cadet Battalion and were escorted to the college farm where ample time was allowed to inspect the farm. From the farm they were taken to the college gymnasium in automobiles. The students and faculty assembled in the gymnasium and were addressed by several prominent members of the General Assembly.

At eleven o'clock an inspection trip was made through the college buildings, including Recitation Hall, Purnell Hall, the shops and library. They were shown the plans for the proposed developments which were explained. They visited "Wolf Hall," the $250,000 Science building now in course of erection and from there they went to the Women's College for luncheon, where the tour of inspection ended.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL WORK FOR 1917

Professor Hayward conferred with County Agents Pelton and Zimmerly, at Dover, to discuss the extension work that is to be undertaken during the year 1917. On Saturday of last week Professor Hayward visited the Friends Hospital at Frankfort, Pennsylvania, and also attended a meeting of the trustess of the New Castle County workhouse.

COMPLETION OF TESTS AT EXP. FARM

Two Guernsey Cows in the farm herd have recently completed the Advance Registry Test and have made very creditable records. One ten-year old heifer a daughter of the great sire "Beda's May King," made a yearly record of 9,000 lbs., milk, 418 lbs. butter. An aged cow, a granddaughter of Governor of the Chene, produced 9505 lbs. milk 501 lbs. butter. A thorough Percheron colt bred by the farm at the age of 8 1-2 months weighs about 958 lbs. The department of Animal Husbandry recently purchased pure bred gilts of the following breds: Chester White, Horkshire and Poland-China.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY ARE BROKEN

Kaiser Warned That Ruthless Sacrifice of American Lives and Rights Means War.

PRESIDENT WILSON DEMANDS RELEASE OF 64 AMERICANS

Every Agency of the American Government Has Been Set in Motion to Protect the Country.

Washington.—President Wilson has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany and warned the Kaiser that ruthless sacrifice of American lives and rights means war.

Similar action is waiting for Austria when she notifies this Government that she joins in the campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare.

The President made formal announcement of his action to the country and to the world Saturday at a joint session of Congress.

Passports have been handed to Count von Bernstorff; Ambassador Garard with all his staff and all American consuls have been ordered out of Germany. All German consuls in the United States are expected to withdraw, that the severance of relations may be complete. American diplomatic interests in Berlin have been turned over to Spain; German diplomatic interests in the United States have been taken over by Switzerland. Foreign diplomatic interests which the United States had in charge in Germany have been turned over to various neutrals.

Two years of diplomatic negotiations, marked with frequent crisis, and attended with the loss of more than 200 American lives on the high seas, have culminated with an act which in all the history of all the world has always led to war. Every agency of the American Government has been set in motion to protect the country against acts of German sympathizers. These moves are of necessity being kept secret.

With the notice of severanec of relations the United States sent to Berlin a demand for the immediate release of 64 Americans taken from ships captured by German raiders in the South Atlantic.

At the request of the President, Congress immediately after hearing his address began work on new laws framed by the Department of Justice to check conspiracies and plots against the United States which cannot now be reached under existing statutes.

The question of convoying American merchant ships through the submarine blockade has been taken up and is being considered as one of the next moves by this Government.

Neutral governments have been notified of the action of the United States and have openly been invited to follow its action if the new submarine campaign violates their rights.

The breaking off of relations came with a crash, despite the fact that it had been discounted and practically determined upon Friday night. The President returned from his night conference with the Senators determined that a break in relations was the only act "consistent with the dignity and the honor of the United States."

Count von Bernstorff while apparently deeply moved, was not surprised. His first act was to ask Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, to come to the German Embassy and prepare to take over its affairs. Then he informed his wife, an American-born woman, of the development and likewise told the embassy staff. His passports were not actually delivered until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. While the President was addressing Congress one of Secretary Lansing's confidential assistants called at the embassy and delivered the passports and a note in reply to the German declaration.

President Wilson kept himself in seclusion during the morning, except for a brief conference with Secretary Lansing, until he left the White House for the Capitol. In preparation for the history-making event, the Senate and House had assembled in the hall of the latter body, justices of the Supreme Court had seats on the floor, the Cabinet sat in a reserved space. Ambassador Jusserand, of France, occupied his reserved seat in the diplomatic gallery, which was packed, principally with neutrals, who came to hear words of far-reaching importance affecting their own governments.

As usual, a committee of Congressmen met the President and escorted him to the Speaker's dais. The whole body rose and cheered as the President, acknowledging their greeting without his usual smile, but grim-faced and solemn, took his place at the clerk's desk and began reading his address.

When he told how the German proclamation left nothing for the honor and dignity of the United States but a break in relations and that he had ordered passports sent to Von Bernstorff and a recall to Mr. Gerard, the assemblage broke into a cheer, in which Republicans and Democrats alike joined. More applause greeted his declaration that only an overt act could convince him that Germany intended to violate American lives and rights, and there was prolonged applause and cheering when he concluded by announcing that should American ships and lives sacrificed "in needless contravention of the just and reasonable understandig of iternational law and the obvious dictates of humanity" he would again appear before Congress to ask authority to "use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people."

Guard For Bernstorff and Suite.

Soon after Count von Bernstorff's passports arrived United States Secret Service men threw a guard about the Ambassador and his suite to make certain that the hospitality of the United States is not violated while he remains on American soil. The status of Count Tarnowski, the Austrian Ambassador, was undecided, although he called at the State Department to arrange for presenting his credentials to President Wilson.

For months, ever since relations with Germany became acute, there have been ominous signs of threatened activities of German sympathizers and disloyal Americans if diplomatic relations were broken off. The Administration has not been unmindful of these. Various branches of the Government have informed themselves on the subject far more completely than might be thought. Officials express themselves as satisfied that they will be able to cope with the situation. In the army and navy, and in the citizenship generally, officials realize that the composite character of American nationality makes it difficult not to find some persons who will express sympathy with the land of their birth.

Senator Thomas introduced an amendment to the House Revenue bill proposing an issue of $500,000,000 non-interest-bearing Treasury notes to put the nation in a "state of naval and military preparedness."

The amendment was read, but not discussed. The notes would be payable to persons from whom the Government purchased munitions, could be used to pay taxes and would be redeemable in 1935.

GUARD NAVAL ACADEMY.

Captain Eberle Bars All Visitors From Government Reservation.

Annapolis, Md.—Immediately upon the receipt of information from the Navy Department at Washington of the breaek in diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, Capt. Edward W. Eberle, superintendent of the Naval Academy, issued an order barring all visitors from the grounds of the Government reservation.

In accordance with the order of Superintendent Eberle, a cordon of guards was thrown about every entrance to the Government grounds, and strict vigilance will be maintained in every respect. The order also affects the naval experiment station and the marine barracks.

Absolutely no one outside of the midshipmen, residents of the academy, or employes about the Government reservation is admitted.

NEW YORK GUARD CALLED OUT.

Every Arsenal, Armory and Water Shed Will Be Protected.

New York.—The entire National Guard of New York State and the naval militia were ordered out by Governor Whitman after a conference with Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

General O'Ryan was directed to have every arsenal, armory and water shed adequately guarded by the militia men, and Commodore Forshew, of the naval militia, was ordered to protect all bridges.

A strict military censorship was established at National Guard headquarters immediately after the Governor's order was issued. "I think it is the patriotic duty of newspapers not to seek or publish any information concerning the use of troops at this time," said General O'Ryan.

MAY ABANDON INAUGURATION.

Sentiment Growing For Doing Away With Public Ceremonies.

Washington.—While no decision has been reached officially, there is a very decided sentiment in all official quarters to abandon the public ceremonies of inauguration on March 5 and simply have the President take the oath of office in the White House on Sunday, March 4. The army and navy reception at the White House probably will be abandoned.

Those officials who favor abandoning the public ceremonies feel that with the President facing such critical international affairs the good of the country demands that he shall not be called upon to participate in public functions.

MORE GUARDS FOR WHITE HOUSE

Gates To Grounds Closed and Extra Police Bar Entrance.

Washington. — Additional guards were thrown about the White House soon after the President delivered his speech to Congress. The gates to the White House grounds were promptly closed and extra police were stationed to keep anyone from entering. Newspaper men and others with business at the Executive offices were passed through a special gate, after they had satisfied the policemen of their identity.

In spite of the unusual situation the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, announced that its "picketing" outside of the White House grounds would be continued to show that the women thought they should have a part in reaching momentous decisions possibly involving the nation in war.

Secretary Daniels asked the right to commandeer all private shipbuilding and munitions plants with Government contracts and to operate them.

GERMANY DECLARES RUTHLESS SEA WAR

Gives Notice to Sink Ships Without Warning.

TO STARVE THE ALLIES

United States Is Notified To Warn American Ships Against Entering Barred Zones and To Warn Its Citizens Against Taking Passage Or Confiding Goods To Ships Destined For the Allied Ports.

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville).—The German Government announced its decision to adopt a policy of unreserved naval warfare, to take effect February 1.

An official statement issued by the German Government announces that neutral ships plying within certain new "barred zones" will do so at their own risk. Precautions will be taken to protect neutral ships which sailed for these zones prior to February 1.

The new order amounts practically to an absolute proscription of shipping to or from ports of the Entente nations. A clause in the decree provides that, under certain restrictions, one vessel a week shall be allowed to pass between the United States and England.

Neutrals are urgently advised to warn their vessels on the way to ports in the barred zones and direct them away from these areas. Neutral ships in port within barred zones will be given until February 5 to sail, and must take the shortest route out of the restricted areas.

Notification of this new submarine warfare is given and the "barred zones" are defined in an annex to a note to the United States Government, referring to President Wilson's recent address to the Senate, which the German Government has transmitted to Washington.

Text Of German Note.

The note which was handed to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, reads:

"Your Excellency had the kindness to communicate on the 22nd of this month the message which the President of the United States on the same day addressed to the American Senate. The Imperial Government took knowledge of the contents of the message with that earnest attention which is becoming to the explanations of the President, inspired by his sense of responsibility.

"It affords her great satisfaction to state that the general lines of this remarkable manifestation in the widest sense agree with the principles and wishes of Germany and her allies. To these belong in the first place the right of self-government and the equal rights of all nations. Recognizing this principle, Germany would gladly welcome it if nations like Ireland and India, which do not enjoy the blessings of an independent state, should now obtain liberty."

Would Prevent Future Wars.

"Alliances which drive nations into competition for hegemony and incline them towards any selfish intrigues are likewise refused by the German people. On the other hand, it is enthusiastic for co-operation in all endeavors which aim at the prevention of future wars. The freedom of the seas as a preliminary condition for free and peaceful intercourse between nations, as well as the open door for trade, always have been guiding principles of German policy.

"The Imperial Government all the more regrets that the attitude of the adversaries, being hostile to peace, makes it impossible for the world at present to work out the situation along these lines. Germany and her allies were ready to enter into peace negotiations and had indicated a guarantee of existence, honor and liberty as a basis. Their plans were for evolution, as was expressly stated in the note of December 12, 1916, and were not aimed at the destruction or annihilation of their adversaries, and in their conviction were compatible with the rights of other nations. As to Belgium, which is the subject of warm-hearted sympathy in the United States, the Chancellor a few weeks beforehand announced that the annexation of Belgium had never formed part of Germany's intentions.

"Germany in the peace to be concluded with Belgium merely wanted to take precautionary measures so that that country, with which the Imperial Government wishes to live in good, neighborly relations, could not be exploited by adversaries for the promotion of hostile attempts. Such a precaution is all the more urgently needed, since hostile persons in power in repeated speeches, and especially in the resolutions of the Paris economic conference, declared their unveiled intention, even after the restoration of peace (not?) to recognize Germany as of equal right, but rather continue to fight in systematic fashion.

Says Allies Have Forced Move.

"The attempt of the four Allied Powers to bring about peace failed on account of the lust for conquest of their adversaries who (do not?) want peace. Under the pretext of the principle of nationalities they unveiled as their war aims opposition to and dishonor for Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. To our desire for reconciliation they opposed their will. They want to fight to the last.

"Thus a new situation has sprung up which forces Germany also to new decisions. For two years and a half England adopted political and naval measures in a critical attempt to force Germany and Austria-Hungary to subjection. Brutally, despite the laws of nations, the group of powers marshaled by England not only prohibits legitimate trade of its adversaries. By reckless pressure even on neutral states it stops all trade relations agreeable to it, or forces them to limit their trade according to its orders.

"The American nation knows the means taken in order to move England and her allies to return to the laws of nations and to respect the law of freedom of the seas. The British Government persists in its war of starvation, which certainly does not touch the military strength of its adversary, but which forces women and children, the sick and aged persons to undergo painful privations for their country's sake, which are harming the national vitality.

Gives Warning To Americans.

"The attempt to establish an undertaking between the adversaries having been answered by the announcement of intensified warfare, the Imperial Government must now continue the war for existence once more forced upon it by using its weapons. The Imperial Government therefore is forced to do away with the restrictions which until now it has impressed upon the use of its fighting means on the sea.

"Trusting that the American people and its Government will be alive to these reasons for this decision and for its necessity, the Imperial Government hopes that the United States will appreciate the new state of affairs from the lofty and exalted standpoint of the Imperial (Government?) and on its part will also co-operate in order to avoid further misery and avoidable sacrifices of human lives.

"Referring as to details of the planned war measures at sea to the annexed, the Government at the same time begs to express its confidence that the American Government will warn American ships against entering the barred zones described in the annex and also will warn its citizens against taking passage on or confiding goods to ships plying to ports in the barred zone."

Similar notes have been handed to the representatives of all neutral governments.

GERMANY'S WARNING TO SHIPS.

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville).—Following is the annex referred to in the German note sent to the United States:

"From February 1, 1917, within barred zones around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the Eastern Mediterranean as outlined in the following, all sea traffic forthwith will be opposed. Such barred zones are:

"In the North Sea, the district around England and France which is limited by a line 20 nautical miles; the district along the Dutch coast as far as the Terschelling light ship, the degree of longitude of the Terschelling light ship to Udir; a line from there across the point 62 degrees north latitude, 5 longitude, westward along 62 degrees to a point three nautical miles south of the south point of Farover (Faroe Islands?), from there across the point 62 degrees north — degrees west, to 61 degrees north, 15 degrees west; then 57 degrees north, 20 degrees west, to 47 degrees north, 20 degrees west; further to 43 degrees north, 15 degrees west; then on degree latitude 43 degrees north to the point 20 nautical miles from Cape Finisterre, and 20 nautical miles distance along the Spanish north coast as far as the French frontier.

"Concerning the South, in the Mediterranean: For neutral shipping there remains open the sea district west of a line from Pt de Les Paquett to 38 degrees 20 minutes north and 6 degrees east, as well as north and west of a zone 60 sea miles broad along the North African coast, beginning on (2) degrees west longitude.

"In order to connect this sea district with Greece, the zone leads 20 sea miles in width north or at, following this line: 33 degrees north and 6 degrees east, 38 degrees north and 11 degrees 30 minutes east to 34 degrees north and 11 degrees 30 minutes east to 34 degrees north and 22 degrees 30 minutes east. From there it leads to a zone 20 sea miles broad west of 22 degrees 30 minutes east long, into Greek territorial waters.

"Neutral ships plying within the barred zones do so at their own risk. Although precautions are being taken to spare neutral ships which on February 1 are on the way to ports in the barred zone, during an appropriate delay, yet it is urgently to be advised that they should be warned and directed to other routes by all means available.

"Neutral ships lying in ports of the barred zones can with the same safety abandon the barred zones if they sail before February 5 and take the shortest route into the open district.

"Traffic of regular American passenger steamers can go on unmolested if:

"A—Falmouth is taken as the port of destination, and if,

"B—On the going and return journey the Scilly Islands, as well as the point 50 degrees north, 20 degrees west, be steered on. Along this route no German mines will be laid.

"C—If steamers on this journey bear the following special signals, which only they will be permitted to display in American ports: A coating of white paint on the ship's hull, and the superstructure in vertical stripes three metres broad, alternating white and red; on every mast a large flag of checkered white and red, on the stern the American national flag; during darkness the national flag and the coat of paint to be easily recognizable as possible from a distance; and the ships must be completely and brightly illuminated.

"D—If only one steamer runs each week in each direction, arriving at Falmouth on Sundays, leaving Falmouth on Wednesdays.

"E—If guarantees and assurances are given by the American Government that these steamers carry no contraband (according to the German list of contraband).

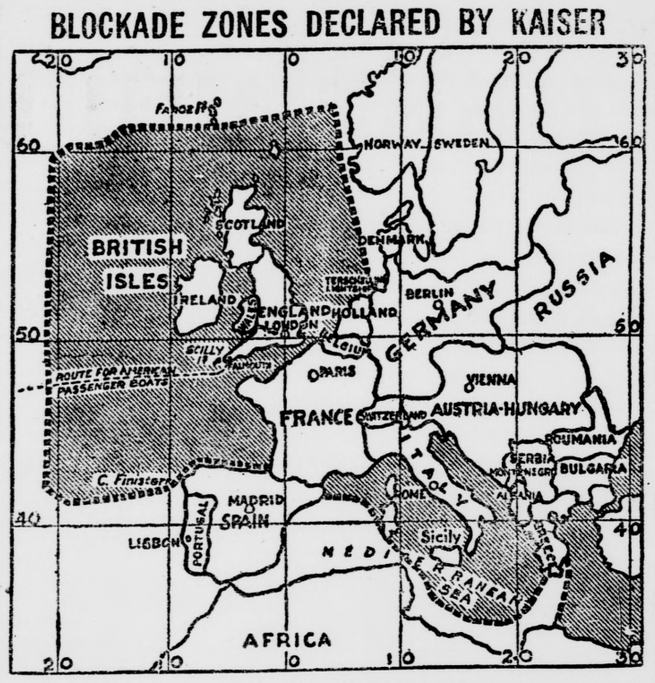
"Two copies of maps on which the barred zones are outlined are added."

GERMANY TO FIGHT TO END.

Berlin (via London). — Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and other Ministers attended an important meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the Reichstag, at which the entire war situation was gone over and new steps planned by the Central Powers were considered. The Chancellor is quoted as saying: "On December 12 I explained to the Reichstag the reasons which led to our peace offer. The reply of our opponents clearly and precisely said that they declined peace negotiations with us and want to hear only of a peace which they dictate. By this the whole question of guilt for the continuation of the war is decided. The guilt falls alone on our opponents. Just as definite is our task. The conditions of the enemy we cannot discuss. They could only be accepted by a totally defeated people. It, therefore, means that we must fight.

"But what are the peace conditions of the Entente? Germany's defensive force is to be destroyed, we to lose Alsace-Lorraine and our Eastern provinces, the Danube monarchy to be dissolved. Bulgaria again to be cheated of her national unity, and Turkey to be pushed out of Europe and smashed in Asia. The destructive designs of our opponents cannot be expressed more strongly. We have been challenged to fight to the end. We accept the challenge, we stake everything and shall be victorious."

BLOCKADE ZONES DECLARED BY KAISER



The forbidden area for neutral vessels under Germany's warning is bounded by a line running from practically the center of the Netherlands coast northward, blockading all Denmark and the entrance to the Baltic, to the outside point of Norway, thence due west, skirting the southern part of the Faroe islands; then west and then south in a grand square 300 or 400 miles to sea off the British isles, to the junction of Spain and Portugal, apparently leaving the latter country open and affording a 20-mile safety zone along the northern Spanish coast to France. Practically the whole Mediterranean is declared dangerous except a narrow strip almost paralleling the African coast to a point directly south of Greece, from which a 20-mile path to Greek territorial waters is declared open.

1,200 MEN GUARD DOCKS.

Police Boats and Tugs Also Held Ready In New York Harbor.

New York.—Upon the receipt of special instructions from Washington, Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port, conferred with representatives of the Department of Justice and the New York police. None of those who attended the conference would discuss what was considered, beyond saying that questions relating to a possible emergency were talked over. Mr. Malone has increased his force of dock guards and special inspectors until he now has more than 1,200 men under his command.

FRANCE TO MOBILIZE NATION.

Plan Includes All Persons Between Ages Of 16 and 60.

Paris.—The Government has decided to mobilize, for purposes contributing to the national defense, the entire civilian population of France of both sexes between the ages of 16 and 60. This plan is now under study by the various ministries concerned.

ASKS ALLIES TO END BLOCKADE.

Greece Urges That Demands Have Been Complied With.

London.—A request has been made for the raising of the Greek blockade, on the grounds that the demands of the Entente Allies, including in great measure the transfer of troops to the South, have been complied with. No reply has been sent, but some arrangements may be made to relieve the immediate necesaities of the poorer classes without actually raising the blockade.

WILSON CONVEYS NEWS OF BREAK TO LAWMAKERS

President Tells Congress of Severance of Diplomatic Relations.

RECITES KAISER'S PROMISES

Says He Refuses to Believe Submarines Will Commit Overt Acts Against American Lives and Ships.

Washington, Feb. 3.—President Wilson this afternoon addressed a joint session of congress, outlining the events that led up to the diplomatic break with Germany. He said:

"To the congress, February 3, 1917.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

"The Imperial German government on the 31st of January announced to this government and to the governments of the other neutral nations that on and after the 1st day of February, the present month, it would adopt a policy with regard to the use of submarines against all shipping seeking to pass through certain designated areas of the high seas to which it is clearly my duty to call your attention.

"Let me remind the congress that on the 18th of April last, in view of the sinking on the 24th of March of the cross Channel passenger steamer Sussex by a German submarine, without summons or warning, and the consequent loss of the lives of several citizens of the United States, who were passengers aboard her, this government addressed a note to the Imperial German government in which it made the following declarations:

"'If it still be the purpose of the Imperial government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the Imperial government should now and immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether.'

Recalls Assurances Given By Germany.

"In reply to this declaration the Imperial German government gave this government the following assurance:

"'The German government is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also assuring the freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German government believes, now as before, to be in agreement with the government of the United States.

"'The German government, guided by this idea, notifies the government of the United States that the German naval forces have received the following orders: In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared as naval war zone, declared as naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance.

"'But,' it added, 'neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for her existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interests, restrict the use of an effective weapon if her enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German government is convinced that the government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it is determined to restore the principle of the freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been violated.'

Refused To Be Bound By Any Conditions.

"To this the government of the United States replied on the eighth of May, accepting, of course, the assurance given, but adding:

"'The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the imperial German government does not intend it to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course of results of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and other belligerent governments, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the imperial government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding the government of the United States notifies the imperial government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative.'

"To this note of the eighth of May the imperial German government made no reply. On the thirty-first of January, the Wednesday of the present week, the German ambassador handed to the secretary of state, along with a formal note, a memorandum which contains the following statements:

"'The imperial government, therefore, does not doubt that the government of the United States will understand the situation thus forced upon Germany by the entente allies' brutal methods of war and by their determination to destroy the central powers, and that the government of the United states will further realize that the now openly disclosed intentions of the entente allies give back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addressed to the government of the United States on May 4, 1916.

"'Under these circumstances Germany will meet the illegal measures of her enemies by forcibly preventing after February 1, 1917, in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the eastern Mediterranean all navigation, that of neutrals included from and to England and from and to France, etc., etc. All ships met within the zone will be sunk.'

No Alternative Consistent With Country's Honor.

"I think that you will agree with me that, in view of this declaration, which suddenly and without prior intimation of any kind deliberately withdraws the solemn assurance given in the imperial government's note of the fourth of May, 1916, this government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States, but to take the course which, in its note of the eighteenth of April, 1916, it announced that it would take in the event that the German government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare which it was then employing and to which it now purposes again to resort.

"I have, therefore, directed the secretary of state to announce to his excellency the German ambassador that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German empire are severed and that the American ambassador at Berlin will be immediately withdrawn, and in accordance with this decision to hand to his excellency his passports.

Cannot Believe Germany Will Carry Out Threats.

"Notwithstanding, this unexpected action of the German government, this sudden and deeply deplored renunciation of its assurances, given this government at one of the most critical moments of tension in the relations of the two governments, I refuse to believe that it is the intention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us they will feel at liberty to do. I cannot bring myself to believe that they will indeed pay no regard to the ancient friendship between their people and our own or to the solemn obligations which have been exchanged between them and destroy American ships and take the lives of American citizens in the willful prosecution of the ruthless naval program they have announced their intention to adopt. Only actual overt acts on their part can make me believe it even now.

"If this inveterate confidence on my part in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should unhappily prove unfounded; if American ships and American lives should in fact be sacrificed by their naval commanders in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take the liberty of coming again before the congress, to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral governments will take the same course.

Purpose Only Defense Of American Rights.

"We do not desire any hostile conflict with the imperial German government. We are the sincere friends of the German people and earnestly desire to remain at peace with the government which speaks for them. We shall not believe that they are hostile to us unless and until we are obliged to believe it, and we purpose nothing more than the reasonable defense of the undoubted rights of our people. We wish to serve no selfish ends. We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and in action, to the immemorial principles of our people which I sought to express in my address to the senate only two weeks ago—seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty and an unmolested life. These are the bases of peace, not war. Grant that we shall not be challenged to defend them by acts of wilful injustice on the part of the government of Germany."

South American Opinions Differ.

Buenos Aires.—South America is far from being a unit in viewing Germany's notice of a new sea war. Not more than four of the great South American republics are openly opposed to Germany's institution of a "barred zone." At least five republics appear frankly to sympathize with Germany's action.

In Argentina the mixture of nationalities makes newspapers proceed carefully in expressing any editorial views on the new situation.

Expect to Do Immense Damage.

Berlin, Feb. 1, via London.—Expectations expressed in unofficial circles here that, as a result of the unrestricted submarine campaign, the amount of tonnage sunk each month can be increased to about 1,000,000 tons, are based upon available figures showing the total amount of British tonnage, which is estimated at 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons. This is believed here to be the gross registered tonnage upon which England can count for the import of necessary supplies.

The Middletown Transcript

Published Every Saturday Morning

—AT—

Middletown, New Castle Co., Delaware

—BY—

The Middletown Transcript Co.

(INCORPORATED)

LONG DISTANCE PHONE NO. 37

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., FEB. 10, 1917

GERMANY MEANS WAR

TWO years ago the treacherous German ambassador Bernstorff had the impudence to announce that his murderous Nation was about to sink the passenger ship Lusitania, and warned all Americans not to exercise their lawful rights to travel on the free ocean by taking passage thereon.

The world will never forget the cowardly sinking by German submarine assassins, of that boat and the drowning or killing of 1250 men, women and children—including 40 babes in their mothers' arms!

Altho 115 of these victims of this boasted "furor Teutonicus" were Americans, to the ineffaceable shame of this administration, Mr. Wilson did nothing for nearly two years but scribble weak notes, and worse still, suffered that assassin Bernstorff to remain as the guest of this country until a few days ago, when upon Germany's declaration of a purpose to slaughter everything sailing on the ocean, all neutrals and even the wounded in hospital ships, Mr. Wilson gave him his passports, and recalled our Minister Gerard from Berlin.

Since giving a year ago her lying pledge not to kill any more Americans, Germany has slain many of our citizens, and only the other day a submarine murderer shelled an open boat filled with sailors escaped from their torpedoed vessel killing numbers, among them another American.

But Mr. Wilson is still "too proud to fight" unless Germany declares war, in which event the anger of our people will compel him to do something besides write notes.

But The Transcript believes Germany in her utter desperation means to make this open war upon us. At this writing, Tuesday night, nothing is known as to her purpose, but the fact that her agents have sunk, fired or damaged a large number of their vessels interned in this country, warrants the belief that this wholesale sabatage was not done by a few German enthusiasts on their own motion, by orders from Berlin, following a carefully prearranged scheme to disable all these vessels the moment it was decided by the Kaiser to declare war on the United States.

The damaging of these vessels to the extent of many millions, while a gross insult to this country, would not, amount to a cause of war, but does seem to indicate Germany's intentions. We shall soon see. Meanwhile, this is our guess—that war with Germany is inevitable.

Neither great statesmanship nor wisdom was needed two years ago, to put our almost defenceless country in a position to protect itself against foreign insult and outrage—only ordinary prudence. And it is amazing that after six months of such plain warning as that given by the war in Europe, Mr. Wilson and the Democratic Congress should have persisted in opposing any increase in the army or navy—nay, that they should even have done nothing for nearly two years after Germany began killing Americans on the high seas!

But altho this wretched folly has left our land disgracefully unprepared to defend itself, still, now that Mr. Wilson has at last acted with patriotic spirit, done something beside write foolish notes, all Americans, regardless of party, will to a man stand back of him, and warmly uphold him in protecting the honor of our Nation and the lives and property of our citizens.

The Delaware legislature has joined those of the other states in proffering the president their fullest allegiance and support. Thus we are all for president Wilson now! And may God save our Commonwealth!

THE TRANSCRIPT

HOW many of our subscribers fully realize that in the present eight-page Transcript they are getting for the old small price of $1.00 a year TWO newspapers where they used to get but one? Well, they are, and to a large class of our readers—the farmers we mean—the added portion, which we may call "Transcript No. 2," is, we think, worth even more than the old original Transcript.

Then too, we may justly claim that the four pages of this "Transcript No. 2," also contain every week valuable matter for the general reader, for the home, and for ladies wishing in fashions, dress, etc., to keep abreast of the times.

The Transcript has ever been a first-class country newspaper, promptly and faithfully chronicling all the local news, and seeking in every way to promote the best interests of its readers, and of our town and the country around. But now, with these additional four pages of carefully selected matter in the various departments above named, it is still more valuable and useful. Our readers who fail to examine each week, these added pages miss much both of interest and of profit. To prove this we will quote from several recent issues.

The Transcript of January 6th devotes one page to a resume of the world news for the past year; The Great War; The United States, Mexico; Industry and Economics; Politics at Home and Abroad; Diasters on the Sea, and Laws Passed by Congress—these fill 3 pages.

Another page gives the International S S. Lesson; two columns on orchards, how to chose and plant peach trees, illustrated; a column on Road Dragging, etc.; a Dairy column with valuable facts about Holsteins, diseases of Kine, etc. Page 3 gives the cream of the current news of our country. Page 4 is devoted to the Fashions and other items, and to an interesting "Continued Story."

Our issue of January 13th, fills one page with current news at home and in Europe; another with Fashions, Story and S. S. Lessons, &c. Page 3 is filled with useful "Dairy News," "Harvesting and Storing the Corn Crop," "Road Building," etc. Page 4 contains an interesting illustrated article on "Making Wild Bird Houses; a picture with full description of an "Ideal Chicken House For Farm Flocks" and several articles on raising chickens, feeding them developing layers, etc.; a column on "The Home Town," etc.

Our January 20th issue gives all these features of "General News," "Public Roads," "Dairy Crops," "Home Town Helps," "Planting Flowers and Trees," "Fire Protection," etc.; The Fashions and The Story, Poultry, The Dairy, Good Roads, S. S. Lesson, etc.

Our issue of the 20th discusses with pictures, "Bird House Building," "Winter Work on Roads with the King Drdg," "Chicken Diseases and Food," etc; "How to Use an Incubator," "Exercise for Chickens," "The Dairy," much valuable matter, "Sheep Poisoning with Lupine," &c.; "The Story." "The Fashions," "The Monroe Doctrine," "Sunday's Boston Campaign," "Town Helps," "Peace," "Admiral Dewey's Funeral," and "S. S. Lesson Helps," etc. Finally, here are two items worth big money for the farmer: "Canada's Riches,"—fabulous yields in wheat and oats. Thus, one 50-acre field returned 2,052 bushels of wheat; 300 acres gave 42½ bushels of wheat to the acre, and one yield of 70 bushels is reported. Why should not our Delaware farmers do so much? Again, here is a little half-inch item whose hint, if heeded, would be worth a lifetime's subscription to The Transcript for some farmers whose valuable machinery we have seen rusting month after month in the field:

> "A farm machinery manufacturer made the following statement: "If the farmer cared for his machinery as he should, we would have to manufacture but one machine when we are now putting out two."

Last week's Transcript, besides all the other things had a highly valuable illustrated article on "The Ideal Missouri Poultry House."

The great value of all these articles lies in the fact that they are by experts in each department, not mere "paper and scissors" stuff of every sort. Many of the farm and dairy articles, etc., are by leading Agricultural College and other practical experts, and thus any one of these issues contains invaluable information for some reader.

In conclusion, we urge our subscribers to read these four pages—our "Transcript No. 2." Would it be out of place for us to ask our readers to recommend their friends to take so excellent a journal?

A Little Different.

Marcella—"Did I understand you to say Gerty Giddigad won't take you seriously?" Waverly—"Not exactly. I said seriously, she won't take me at all."

The Better Way.

At every moment of our lives we should be trying to find out, not in what we differ with other people, but in what we agree with them.—Ruskin.

Great Enemy to Conquer.

I have not only many outward enemies to grapple with, but I have myself, my worst enemy, to encounter and subdue.—Bishop Beveridge.

Achievement.

Undertake some big job and then keep everlastingly at it, to it, on it, by it, in it, until you finally get through it.

The Wonderful.

"What a wonderful complexion she has." "Yep. Doesn't seem natural, does it?" "It isn't."—Detroit Free Press.

GUESS AT POEM'S MEANING

Speculation as to What Tennyson Intended by His Famous Work, "Lady of Shalott."

Tennyson's poem, "Lady of Shalott," is purely imaginative in its theme, its names, its motive and its details. There is no such island as Shalott, no river flowing down to Camelot, no such place as Camelot, and, of course, there was no such person as "the fairy Lady of Shalott." The poem is allegorical, and as the author never furnished a key to its meaning every person is permitted to try to find one. It has been suggested that "it represents the history of a woman living in a conventional world whose inhabitants do not come into contact with the true substance of things around them, but to whom these things appear, not as they are in themselves, but as reflections in a mirror, which, while it registers faithfully enough some few outside aspects, hides altogether the living soul by which those aspects are produced and governed." That is not very illuminative. One critic says: "There are thousands who are living in what they dimly feel to be a world of reflections, not of substances, or appearances, nor of realities, but ever and anon they feel that this is not all there is of life, and they, like the Lady of Shalott, are half sick of shadows. Still, the illusions gather round them again until something comes, most probably in the shape of a supreme passion, which sweeps the old world's illusions away forever and reveals the new world of realities lying all around them." The cracked mirror represents this new revelation.

UPPER BERTH HAS ITS JOYS

Some Compensations Offered to the Sleeper Who Has to Roost Close to the Roof.

Aside from its proper function, an upper berth may be put to a number of excellent uses. If you wish to surpass as a knockabout comedian, several nights spent in an upper berth will fit you admirably for the work. Returning home from several days of travel, you will be able to astonish your wife and admiring neighbors with a select showing of contortions. If you don't feel able to qualify as the boneless wonder, the bumps on your head will get you a circus job as the human moose. There have been experienced upper berthers, or feminine upper berthas, who could reach an upper berth without criticism from the sleeper below. Once attained, there is a detachment and seclusion about an upper berth that is said to make all the difficulties of ascent worth while. One enjoys peering over the curtain rail at the porter below. The little exhilaration of it all moves one to tap playfully what appears to be the bald head of a neighboring sleeper. One looks about and considers that an upper berth isn't such a bad place after all. Good place to hunt for a setting of hen's eggs. Wouldn't a hen that wanted to set enjoy an upper berth! Maybe she could sleep there.

He Finally Won Out.

"Cordelia," cried the enamored young man, "I love you, and would go to the ends of the earth for you."

"Oh, no, you wouldn't, James," retorted the sweet girl graduate. "The earth as you call it, is round like a ball, and therefore it has no end."

"Yes, I know that," continued the e. y. m. "But what I meant was that I would do anything to please you. Ah! dearest, if you only knew the aching void—"

"Now, I am surprised, James," interrupted the s. g. g. "Nature abhors a vacuum, therefore there can be no such things as a void; but admitting that there could be such a thing, how could the void you speak of be a void if there was an ache in it?"

"Oh, well," rejoined the young man, "at least I've got cash and property to the amount of $100,000, and I want you to be my wife. So there!"

"James," rejoined the fair one, without a moment's hesitation, "since you put it in that light, I haven't the heart to refuse you. Let the wedding bells ring without unnecessary delay."

Truth About Sharks.

Recent investigations by a New York scientist seem to show that the ferocious reputation of certain great tropical sharks is founded to a large extent on exaggeration. Most of the stories of savage attacks by these brutes become less and less sensational the more closely they were investigated. It was even found that many of the species of shark have weak jaws and teeth, so that they find trouble in tearing meat from a dead whale. Certain kinds of sharks are, of course, highly dangerous animals, but the bulk of the tribe would seem to be less formidable than their reputation implies. It was found that in some of the larger species a blow from the tail was a more effective attack than one delivered with the jaws.

Keep Right Always.

It isn't enough to start right. You must keep practicing the right. It's so easy to become lopsided. All you have to do is relax the eternal vigilance that is the price of success. Let yourself follow the line of least resistance, and very soon you are out of symmetry. You can err in any direction. There is danger of even becoming warped in your religion and your charity. Everything with a right to existence and many things that have not will enlist your sympathy. Allow them to monopolize your thoughts and the result will be a one-sided character.

The Phunny Physician.

A physician is a man who tells you you need change and then takes all you have.—Boston Transcript.

Talent and Genius.

Talent is that which is in a man's power! Genius is that in whose power a man is.—Lowell.

Optimistic Thought.

Laughter is spontaneous; tears are squeezed out.

Public Sale

The undersigned having decided to discontinue farming will sell without reserve all of his stock, farming implements, etc., on the "W. A. Cochran Farm" now owned by A. P Corbit, on the road leading from Odessa to Middletown.

Monday, FEB. 12, 1917

At 10 o'clock A. M., Sharp

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

13 HORSES, COLTS, MULES

No. 1. DUDE, bay horse, eight years old, will weigh about 1000 lbs., will work anywhere and a good driver, perfectly safe for a lady to drive, would make and excellent family horse.

No. 2. NIXIE, sorrel horse, 9 years old, an excellent road horse and cannot be hooked wrong on the farm. Perfectly safe for any one to drive.

No. 3. SADIE, brown mare, 11 years old, weigh 1200 lbs, a splendid work mare any place you hook her, and in foal to Earl Shahan's percheron horse.

Nos. 4 and 5. BECK and COLLIE, pair of brown mules, age 12 years, will weigh from 1100 to 1200 lbs., well matched, will work anywhere you hook them, and make a splendid looking team. Anyone wanting a good pair of mules cannot afford to pass these by.

Nos. 6 and 7. JENNIE and SUE, pair of black mules, ages 8 and 10 years, well mated, quick and will work anywhere you put them I consider this pair of mules as good as any man owns, and they will prove this to the man who buys them.

Nos. 8 and 9. JACK and JERRY, pair of mules, will weigh from eleven hundred to twelve hundred lbs. This is a good heavy work team and you cannot load them to heavy.

Nos. 10 and 11 Pair bay mule colts, coming 3 years old, fair size, quick and a very promising pair of youngsters. Have never been hooked.

No. 12. MYRTLE, black colt, coming 3 years old, will weigh 1000 lbs., sired by Albon Dewey. This will make someone a splendid all around horse, come see her.

No. 13. BILLE, bay colt, coming 3 years old, will weigh about 1000 lbs. This colt's sire is Albon Dewey, and she has the qualities that will make a splendid combination mare, a half sister to No. 12. This pair will make a splendid team for someone.

36 CATTLE

Consisting of 20 head of milch cows, 14 yearling heifers, and 1 registered Holstein bull. His sire is Hengwkje Cornucopia 8th, owned by P. C. duPont, of Wilmington, Del. I purchased this bull of Mr. duPont direct, and his breeding is the best to be obtained in this country. He was calved in 1913, and is a fine specimen of the Holstein family, and his markings are fine. I have his full breeding and papers to show and hand over to his purchaser on day of sale. Will be glad to show these papers to anyone before day of sale.

My herd of milch cows has been carefully selected, are home-raised and their good milking qualities will be made known on day of sale. My herd consists of 18 head of grade Holsteins and 2 Guernseys. Eight of these cows will have calves by their sides on day of sale and all of these fresh cows will be three years old this coming spring. The other 12 milch cows range in age from 5 to 8 years and four of these will be fresh by day of sale, and I have just sold the calves from the others. One yearling bull sired by my registered bull and out of one of my best grade Holstein cows, that will milk 46 lbs. per day, during the winter season. My registered bull is the sire of twelve of the 14 yearling heifers and all of them are out of my very best grade Holsteins and nicely marked. The other two heifers are grade Guernseys.

I invite the public to come and inspect these cattle any time previous to day of sale, and I am positive that anyone of them will be a credit to its purchaser and a good addition to his herd.

HOGS—Six brood sows, five of which are thoroughbred Berkshires. One of these sows is registered and will likely have pigs by her side on day of sale. I have the papers for this sow and they will go with her on day of sale. I purchased her at the St. Joseph's Industrial School, Clayton, Del., and she is a beauty. Another of these sows will farrow about March 1st, and is equally as fine a brood sow as her mother. She is also entitled to be registered. One of my sows is Poland China stock and will have eight pigs large enough to wean by day of sale. Will weigh 300 lbs. Three Berkshire boar hogs all of them entitled to be registered. Also 4 Berkshire pigs large enough to wean by day of sale, entitled to register. During the five years I have resided on this farm I have not lost a single hog with cholera or any other contagious disease.

One-half interest on 83 acres of wheat in the ground.

Farming Implements, Etc.

Three farm wagons, 2 in good condition; 2 good hay riggings, 1 dearborn, in good order; Green's make; 2 york carriages, 1 rubber tire, new; 1 McCormick binder, good order; 1 Superior grain drill, 11 spouts, good as new; 1 three-section iron roller, new; 1 Deere corn planter, new, with wire; 1 Clark cutaway harrow, used only 3 days; 2 single Deere riding plows, 12 inch shears, good as new; 2 iron Age riding cultivators, in good order; 3 hand cultivators, 2 three-horse Oliver plows, No. 40; 2 two-horse Oliver plows, No. 20; 2 seed sowers, one new; 1 sixty-two tooth drag harrow, Aspril make; 3 spring-tooth harrows, new; 1 grindstone, 2 bramble scythes, 4 hedge knives, 6 corn knives, 3 three-horse trees, 2 4-horse trees, 4 two-horse trees, 1 new five-horse tree, 10 one-horse trees, 1 cross-cut saw, 2 axes, 3 wedges, 1 farm bell, 1 set barn trucks, nearly new; large horse trough, barrel shape; 3 hog troughs, several meat barrels, 1 Cyphers incubator, 240 eggs; 22 milk cans, 1 milk cooler, good order; and other milk fixtures, butter churn, in good order; forks, shovels, hoes, 100 good grain bags, 1 four-horse evener for McCormick binder, never been used; 1 carriage pole, 1 Deere mower, good order, and 2 mower blades; 1 sled leveler, lot of hen boxes and chicken wire, chicken coops, 13 halters, new; 3 log chains, 3 sets of wagon chains, also 3 sets of breast chains, 2 wire stretchers, 1 wagon jack, 1 hay rake and numerous other articles not herein mentioned.

POULTRY—About 30 good hens, now laying; 8 Muscovy ducks and 2 large drakes. These are a fine lot for anyone wanting breeders. Also 3 puddle ducks and 2 drakes.

Household Furniture.

Consisting of 2 bedsteads and mattress, 1 large extension table, 2 kitchen tables, 1 Laurel heater, burns coal; 1 large range, nearly new; 2 chunk stoves. All of the above articles are in excellent condition.

HARNESS—Three sets wagon harness, 1 set dearborn harness, 1 set carriage harness, 12 sets plow harness, 10 work collars, 9 work bridles, 2 pair bridles, 2 pair reins, Schuman make; fly nets, halters and 13 horse blankets, new.

Terms of Sale.

All sums of $20 and under, the cash will be required; over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given by purchaser giving a bankable note with approved security, interest added from day of sale. Positively no goods to be removed until terms are complied with.

GILBERT S. JARRELL.

D. P. Hutchison, Auctioneer.
R. L. Price, Inside Clerk
Maurice Eliason, Outside Clerk.

Public Sale

The undersigned desiring to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale, on the "H. M. Pleasanton Farm," on the road from Summit Bridge to St. Georges.

Wed., Feb. 21, 1917.

At 10 o'clock A. M., Sharp.

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

17 Horses, Colts, Mules

No. 1. JOHNY, bay horse, 5 years old.
No. 2. MAUD, bay mare, 8 years old.
No. 3. MAY, black mare, 6 years old.
No. 4. SADIE, iron gray mare, 6 years old.
No. 5. BELL, iron gray mare, 5 years old.
No. 6. MAY, sound black colt, coming 3 years old.
Nos. 7 and 8. NED and PETE, pair iron grey mules, 4 years old.
Nos. 9 and 10 DAN and JOE, pair black mules, coming 3 years old
Nos. 11 and 12. SUSE and BECK, pair bay mules, coming 3 years old.
Nos 13 and 14 Pair bay mules, coming 2 years old.
No. 15. GYPSY, black colt, coming 2 years old in June.
No. 16. BILLY, bay colt, coming 2 years old.
No. 17. Suckling colt.

20 Cattle

Consisting of 13 head of fine milch cows, 3 heifers, coming 2 years old; 3 heifers, coming 1 year old; 1 bull, 2 years old.

Two brood sows, 7 shoats, weighing about 100 pounds apiece, 6 shoats, weighing abhut 50 pounds apiece.

POULTRY:—One hundred Chickens, sell by the pound, half Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte; 3 ducks, 1 Drake

Lot of good Hay by the ton. Half interest in 60 acres of wheat in ground.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Two Aspril farm wagons, Ideal manure spreader, McCormick binder, low truck; McCormick mower, roller, Clark double disc harrow, Pike harrow, 62 teeth; Oliver spring-tooth harrow, 23 teeth; Penn grain drill, hay rake, Hosier corn planter, hay rigging, Oliver gang plow, three-horse Oliver plow, one-horse Warder plow, Oliver sulkey cultivator, 1 wagon jack, three-hand cultivators, grind stone, Van-heckle grain fan, platform scales, clover seeder, good as new; forge, iron drill, emory wheel, barn shovel, 1, 2, 3 and 4 horse trees; feed box, forks, shovels and spades, 75 grain bags, 2 spring seats, peach bed and springs, dearborn pole, Aspril dearborn, handy milk wagon, rubber tire buggy, 2 york carriages, one as good as new; 3 sets wagon harness, set of chain harness, 8 collars, set of horse clippers, 8 bridles, 3 sets carriage harness, fly net, 5 milk cans, buckets, 3 barrels, 2 tubs, slop cart, 2 gallon lard press, sausage grinder, 6 sets plow harness, lot of household goods.

TERMS OF SALE

All sums of $20 or under cash, all over that amount a credit of 9 months will be given by purchaser giving a bankable note with approved endorser, interest added from day of sale. No goods to be removed until these terms are complied with.

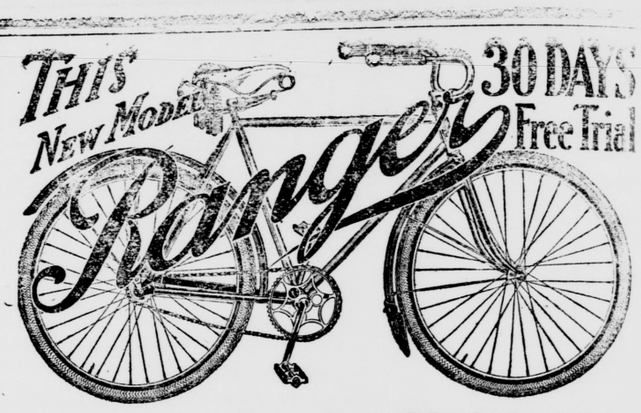
B. H. & E. H. PLEASANTON.

EUGENE RACINE, Auct.
R. L. PRICE, Inside Clerk.

Dr. L. Randolph Outten

DENTIST

In Townsend every Tuesday and Friday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.



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J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Advance in Prices

Effective March 1st, 1917, all of the following prices will be advanced at least 25 per cent., some colors 100 per cent., however we will accept orders while our present stock lasts, as follows:

Inside House Paint, White	$1.90
Outside House Paint, White	1.90
All popular colors of house paints except Vermillion and Green	1.90
Vermillion	2 25
All shades of Green	2 25
Red Barn Paint (1 gal. cans)	1.25
Red Barn Paint (5 gal. cans)	1.10
Light Brown Barn Paint (½ Barrel)	90
Light Brown Barn Paint (1 Barrel)	75

All of this stock was bought before the recent advance in prices and it is guaranteed to be mixed from pure linseed oil and white lead. Write or call for our color cards.

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These are CASH prices

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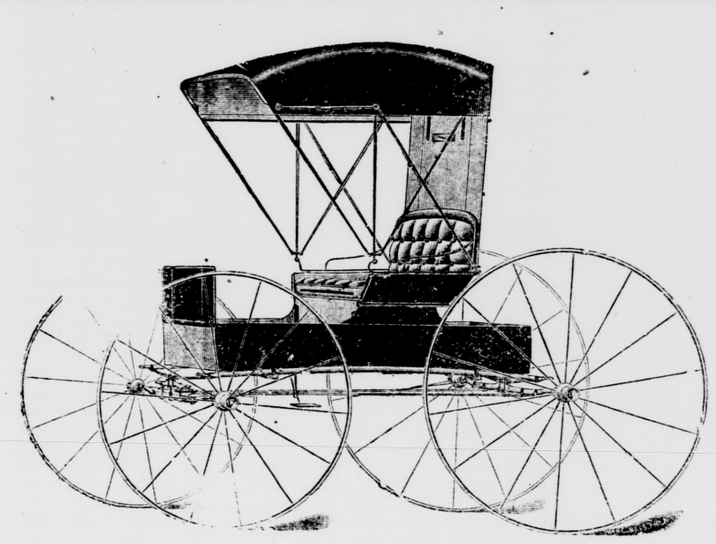

All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times

J. F. McWhorter & Son

MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

STATE AND PENINSULA

New Castle Council will borrow $25,000 for street improvements.

A box social netted Industry Lodge of Odd Fellows, Bear Station, $15.

The Chesapeake & Delaware Canal will close for 10 days' repair Monday morning.

Western operators are leasing land in the vicinity of Bowers' Beach for the purpose of drilling for oil.

A civil service examination for motor rural carrier on the Wyoming route has been announced for February 24

Ohio oil operators have leased 2000 acres of land in the vicinity of Bower's Beach, along the Bay shore, to drill for oil.

Eugene Grace, the new president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, will be paid an annual salary of one million dollars.

Chestertown Daughters of America celebrated their sixteenth anniversary with a banquet in Fraternal Hall, Monday night.

The State Roads Commission, of Maryland, has decided to have three miles of State road between Rising Sun and Porters' bridge.

John Allen, crossing watchman at Bear Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been pensioned after more than 35 years of service.

The boat service between Wilmington and Delaware City will be resumed Saturday, when the General Cushing will make the trip to Wilmington.

As he was entering the plant of the Krebs Company at Newport to begin his days work, William Downham, aged 67, dropped dead from heart disease.

Henry White Baker, vice-president, and cashier emeritus of the First National Bank, of Seaford, completed 44 years of service with the bank this week.

Miss Edna C. Barker, of Milford, secretary of the State Sunday School Association, has issued a request that February 28th, be observed as "Go to Sunday School Day."

The Civil Service Commission has announced examinations at Dover and Milford, February 24th, to fill the position of motor rural carrier at Wyoming and vacancies that may occur.

The State Board of Health, at a meeting in Wilmington, decided to ask the Legislature for an increased appropriation for the State laboratory at Newark and to pass a bill regulating midwifery in Delaware.

Secretary Redfield has closed the fish hatchery at Havre de Grace, because the Maryland state authorities, he declares, will not prohibit methods of fishing which have steadily exterminated the supply of shad eggs.

Every time you visit the movies you help to pay the wages of 205,000 employes who draw $2,300,000 weekly. There are 21,600 moving-picture theaters in the United States and about $2,000,000,000 invested in the business.

The forty-ninth session of the Wilmington annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at Seaford, beginning March 28 with St. John's Church as the conference seat. Bishop William F. McDowell, of Washington, D. C., will act as president.

A good roads meeting was held at Selbyville recently, attended by over 300 men from all parts of that section. Several addresses were made and a resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of bonding the county for one million dollars in order to build good roads.

Fire recently destroyed the big shirt factory plant of Jackson, Gutman and Lane Shirt Company at Salisbury, entailing a loss of $200,000 and throwing over 500 hands out of employment. Governor Harrington has tendered the company the use of the armory at Salisbury as temporary quarters until the plant can be rebuilt. The company carried about $120,000 insurance.

C. M. Scott and others, of Dover, have organized the Blue Hen Canning Company, of Delmar, Md., and have purchased an acre of land of E. E. Freeny, south of the town limits, between South street and the railroad. A building, 80 x 120 feet, will be erected, which with the entire plant will cost about $12,000. Work on this will begin about April 1 and be ready for operation the coming season.

Rushing into a burning stable in the rear of the hotel near the Pennsylvania Railroad station, at Bridgeville, Sunday morning, in his effort to save his father's horses which had been left there, Myer Beck, aged 12 years, a son of William Beck, a junk dealer of Dover, proved himself a little hero, but lost his life. Several persons attempted to stop the boy but were unable to prevent him entering the burning building.

The promoters of the new $100,000 hotel to be built on the bluff east of the City Park overlooking the Chesapeake Bay, at Havre de Grace, declare that work on the structure will begin in the early spring, and that the hotel will be ready for business during the coming summer. After the election in November, when the voters returned a majority for prohibition in Havre de Grace after May 1, 1918, it was stated capitalists back of the proposition refused to invest their money, but rumor now has it that the money necessary for the financing of the hotel is in hand and that it will positively be built.

Cheif Judge Constable drew the jurors for the March term of the Cecil County Circuit Court Tuesday.

A two year old heifer owned by Cooling Hammond, of Red Lion, jumped over its manger and was strangled with the halter.

Because of increased business, Register of Wills Brown, of Wilmington, has asked the Levy Court to allow him an additional clerk.

The Wilmington Board of Health is planning a "clean-up" week, and will ask the Chamber of Commerce and all city departments to co-operate.

Clarence B. Dean, of Newark, Del., has bought the Elkton Meat and Provision Store, located in the Falls Hotel Building, on Main street, Elkton.

Dover Council was reorganized Monday evening and re-elected Elmer P. Horsey clerk, William S. Haman treasurer and John B. Wharton Alderman.

Elmer Klund has been selected for clerk in City Treasurer Highfield's office in Wilmington to succeed Harry Gillis, who has been appointed a magistrate.

Mr. E. B. Milburn, of Elkton, received the T. Coleman duPont special premium of $10 for the largest number of blue ribbons in the Fruit Department at the Delaware State Fair.

The Wilmington Chamber of Commerce has approved proposed amendments to the city charter and directed the Charter Committee to prepare a bill to be sent to the Legislature.

The directors of the Elkton Fire Department recently elected Stanley Evans, president; Elwood N. Sweet, chief; C. E. Finck, secretary, and Clarence C. Strickland, treasurer.

Charles G. Wells, who for several years past has operated the motion picture shows in the Elkton Opera House has had a Wurlitzer Orchestra installed. The interior of the building has recently been repainted and generally improved, and now presents a very neat appearance.

At the organization of the Kent County Levy court Tuesday the following were elected officers: President, J H Hopkins, Harrington; attorney, William Watson Harrington, Dover; custodian; Frank Jackson, Farmington; jail physican; Dr. John W. James, Dover; trustees of the poor, Benjamin Collins, Timothy Sylvester, J. Frank Wilds, A. M. Thomas and Hooper Ross.

Youth and Old Age.

I have a theory that old age is in better touch with youth than middle age. The grandsires and grandames of all time are evidence. Through a beautiful foresight of nature the old folk are living their young days over again in memory, and yet have lived long enough to see that if youth is full of joyance and age of cares, the care is a matter of no great account while the joyance was the rich reward of life.—Robert M. Gay in the Atlantic.

Pull Out the Weeds.

There is no seed so vital as the seed of habit. Bad habits are the weeds that spring up among our crops of good resolutions and good endeavors. These will never of themselves choke out the invaders, no matter how thickly the good seed may have been planted. The only way to extricate bad habits is to get down on your knees and prayerfully and determinedly pluck them out.

Why?

Why does the sound of a bell cease when you touch it? Because sound is due to waves in the air which strike the drum of the ear. When a bell or gong is struck it vibrates and produces waves in the air that reach the ear. When you touch the bell the vibration is stopped and there are no more sound waves.

All Beautiful.

It is foolish to say that any particular woman is the most beautiful woman. Every woman is at some time or other the most beautiful woman on earth to somebody or other. Therefore, all the women in the world are the most beautiful women in the world.

Dealing With Life's Tasks.

Take things as they come if you know what to do with them when they come. If not, make them come in the manner or quantity that you can handle them.

Elevation Lessens Power.

It has been calculated that a gas engine loses about 1 per cent of its indicated horsepower with every thousand feet of elevation.

Make the Most of Life.

See the best in life. If it isn't in that part of life that you are obliged to see every day, do your best to put the best there.

How They Sleep.

The butterfly, like the bat, invariably sleeps with its head down on the stem of the blade of grass on which it rests.

Leads in Popularity.

The most popular female in the United States is the blond lady whose face adorns the $20 gold piece.

FLUNKEYS MADE NO MOTION

Too Well Trained Even to Turn Their Heads When Collie Got Into the Carriage Behind Them.

About her fine collie, Max Gladstone O'Connor, Mrs. T. P. O'Connor tells many engaging anecdotes in her book, "Dog Stars."

All the cabmen at the cabstand, writes Mrs. O'Connor, had a word for Max, and hopefully he frequently got into a waiting vehicle and sat there until the laughing "cabby" drove him up and down the embankment.

One lovely morning in June I was walking through Grosvenor square when I observed an equipage, the like of which is to be seen only in London, waiting for some great lady. The large, satin-smooth horses, jet black, were perfectly matched; the silver-mounted harness glittered magnificently; the long, lemon-shaped barouche was lined in wine-colored satin; the coachman and footman, both big, fine-looking men, wore powdered hair, claret-colored broadcloth liveries, richly adorned with silver buttons, and high hats with silver bands and cockades. Conscious of their importance, they looked neither to the right nor the left, but with proud eyes gazing into space remained immovable. Such magnificence could only be the product of an old, picturesque and self-respecting aristocracy, possibly the carriage of royalty.

Suddenly I missed Max. He seemed to have disappeared as if by magic, for he was not on either side of the street, and yet it had been only a moment since he was trotting by my side. I turned back and, as I passed the carriage, looked up, and there he was, smiling and at ease, sitting in the back of the wine-colored barouche on the tufted satin seat.

"Max," I called, "get down at once and come along!"

Those massive, self-important lackeys never winked an eyelash. They must have seen him get into the carriage, and certainly they saw him get out, but they made no sign. And I am confident that if a kangaroo had taken a flying leap into that opulent richness he would have been treated with the same silent, crushing pomposity.

LITTLE BIT OF EASY MONEY

Clubman Knew Well What He Was Doing When He Made the Bet With His Friend.

In an office building in the downtown district there is a club on an upper floor, with an express elevator service for members, says the New York Evening Post. The other day two men emerging from the dining room consulted the elevator floor indicator. The arrow moved in two shifts, one of them the club elevator express.

"It's wonderful how much time a man can save by these expresses," remarked one of the pair.

"Nonsense," said his companion; "I can get to the bottom on a local and beat you."

"Bet you ten dollars you can't," was the reply.

The cages in both shafts opened with a click, and without further parley the two men entered different elevators. The local got away a fraction of a moment ahead of the express. When the man in the express stepped out on the ground floor his acquaintance was waiting for him.

"How did you do it?" gasped the express passenger, digging down for the forfeited banknote.

"Easy," said his companion. "I gave my elevator man half the bet—in advance—and he didn't make any stops."

Dates Mixed.

She was a tired old colored "mammy" who evidently had had experience, for she told the conductor on an Illinois street car twice the other evening that she wanted to get off at Washington and Illinois streets.

The car crossed Market street and the conductor called, "Illinois and Washington. Transfer for Bismarck, Riverside, etc."

The car passed on, and the conductor obligingly called again. But Mrs. Rastus sat.

He walked up in the car, and touched the old woman on the arm, and said again, "Illinois and Washington. Here's your stop."

"Go 'long," said the passenger, "I wanted Washington and Illinois street, not Illinois and Washington."—Indianapolis Star.

It Wasn't Petty Larceny.

The big, flat-footed negro was up for theft.

"I caught him nippin' a fresh-made pumpkin pie from the MacGregor house on Marguerite street," explained Officer Carey.

"Did you?" demanded the judge.

"Dat's a rough word, yo' honoh—sayin' I done stole it. Now, as ter de truf'—dat punkin pie was settin' dar on de winder ledge, abandoned, jedge. Nobody nowhar nigh hit, jedge. Hit wuz a case ob 'justifiable adoption,' brought on by de Christmus sperrit,"—Case and Comment.

City-Bent.

And still the population of the United States keeps heading for the cities. More than 40 per cent of the people of this country now live in incorporated towns.—Buffalo Times.

Transformation.

"What is a practical politician?"

"In many instances," replied Senator Sorghum, "he is a reformer who has sobered."

Many Birds Lost.

Every spring the lights of the lighthouses along the coast lure to destruction myriads of birds en route from their winter homes in the South to their summer nesting places in the the North.

Just a Suggestion.

The home in which the pastor lives is called a parsonage. The home in which the teacher lives is now called "teacherage." Why not call the farmer's home the "farmerage?"

The Most Loved of All Presents

Howard Watches
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, - Delaware

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

Farms for Sale!

Acres	Price
249	$ 20,000
450	22,000
350	18,000
187	25,000
300	15,000
160	15,000
291	11,000
172	10,000
41	7,200
120	6,000
86	4,000
90	10,000
150	6,300
200	11,000
110	9,500
100	5,700
138	6,500
202	7,000
75	3,100
349	16,000
18	1,000
200	10,000
120	12,000
80	10,000
120	8,000
75	8,000
200	17,000
280	16,000
100	7,000
311	21,000
160	16,000
115	6,000

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

FOR SALE!

HOT WATER HEATING PLANT

Consisting of 9 radiators, good boiler, sufficient quantity of pipe for reinstalling the plant. The entire outfit is practically new, and large enough to heat an 8 room house. If you are interested will be pleased to show you what good service it is rendering me. Phone 71-22. E. S. WOOD, Odessa, Del.
On the Mrs. J. K. Williams Farm.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS
DENTIST
MIDDLETOWN DEL.
(Office of the late Dr. Stites

NOTICE!

1917 Dog License Tags are now ready at the Town Clerk's Office.
D. W. STEVENS, Clerk.

Executrix's Sale
-OF-
Real Estate

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, made the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1917, will be exposed to sale at Public Auction or Vendue,

On Saturday
February 17th, 1917
At 2 o'clock P. M.

on the premises, Green Street, East of Broad Street, Middletown, Delaware, the following described Real Estate, late of Alfred G. Cox, deceased, to-wit:

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate on the north side of Green Street, East of Broad Street, in Middletown, New Castle County and State of Delaware.

Bounded on the west by land of William J. Wilson, on the north by land of Joseph L. Parsons and land of Mary S McWhorter, on the east by land of Jno. F. McWhorter, having a front on said Green Street of sixty feet and extending back one hundred and ninety-one feet and ten inches, with a back width of sixty-nine feet, containing twelve thousand, three hundred and seventy-three square feet of land, more or less.

Having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling and other improvements.

Attendance will be given and terms made known by

ANNA H. COX,
Executrix of Alfred G. Cox, deceased.
Or by Martin B Burris, Esquire,
Her Attorney.

Attest:—Norman P Crouch, Clerk O. C.
Wilmington, Delaware, January 24, 1917.

At the same time and place the following described Real Estate will be exposed to sale at Public Auction or Vendue,

No. 1. All that certain lot or piece of land in the town of Middletown, situate on the North side of Main Street, East of Broad Street, bounded on the West by lands of the Peoples National Bank, and on the East by lands formally of Scowdrick, now of Francis Dugan, having a front on Main Street of forty-four feet and running back two hundred and forty-three feet to Anderson Street with a frontage on Anderson Street, of fifty-two and a half feet, and having thereon erected a two story double store and dwelling, and other improvements.

No. 2. All that certain lot or piece of land in the said town of Middletown, situate on the South side of Lake Street, West of Broad Street, having a front on Lake Street, of forty feet and extending back between parallel lines one hundred and twenty-five feet, adjoining lands of Isabella F. McWhorter, the heirs of Mary Gary and the Middletown Academy, with a two story frame double dwelling and other improvements thereon erected.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of land in the said town of Middletown, at the Northwest corner of Cass and Lake Streets, having a frontage on Cass Street of fifty-seven feet and a depth between parallel lines of two hundred and sixty-seven feet to Scott Street, and having thereon erected a two story double frame dwelling and other improvements.

No. 4. All that certain lot or piece of land in the said town of Middletown, situate on the East side of Wood Street, adjoining lands of Samuel B. Foard, and lot No. 5 hereinafter described, having a frontage on Wood Street, of sixty-two feet and running back between parallel lines one hundred and fifty feet, with a two story frame dwelling house thereon erected.

No. 5. All that certain lot or piece of land in the said town of Middletown, situate on the East side of Wood Street, adjoining No 4 above described, and lands of Samuel B. Foard and Letitia L. Green, having a front on Wood Street of fifty feet and running back to Scott Street two hundred and twenty feet, with a frontage on Scott Street of one hundred feet and having thereon erected a large frame stable and other improvements.

Attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOSEPH C. JOLLS,
Owner of part and Agent for the others.
Middletown, Del., Jan 24th, 1917.

Owen T. Chance
Contracting
HOUSE PAINTER
Middletown, Delaware
Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited
NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3
All Work Guaranteed

The Frown or Smile Depends on You!

Everyone responds to courtesy, face to face or "telephone to telephone." Not one person in an hundred is "set" in his telephone manners; not one in an hundred will reply with deliberate bruskness if the smile in *our* voice reaches him, or her.

And don't think you can't put a smile into your voice. You're doing it every day—except, perhaps, when you forget.

A genial telephone voice marks that true cordiality which is the basis of successful business and real friendship.

THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.,
E. P. BARDO, Dist. Mgr.,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

"A Penny Saved---"
In Our Holiday Savings Fund

The old adage about the "penny saved" was never truer than it is today.

It is more than an adage today—it is a practical reality.

Our HOLIDAY SAVINGS FUND makes the saving of pennies a dignified banking transaction—provides a savings account for every member of the family—makes pennies grow into dollars and dollars into hundreds—and assures an amount of money for your Christmas expenses such as you ought to have and would like to have.

THE FUND RUNS FOR 45 WEEKS
FROM FEBRUARY 1st—ENDING DECEMBER 8th, 1917

You can start with one cent a week, two cents a week, five cents a week, or ten cents a week, increasing the payments each week until the last payment is 45 times the amount of the first payment.

Or you may pay 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1.00 or $2.00 a week, paying the same amount every week for 45 weeks.

Two weeks before Christmas we send you our check for all your savings plus 3 per cent. interest—just in time for all your Christmas expenses.

COME IN AND LET US EXPLAIN
THE FULL MERITS OF THIS PLAN

THE PEOPLES NAT. BANK
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

THE BOOK OF BUSINESS ADVICE
For Young People

New Business Home of Goldey College.

What must you know to find work quickly in business offices? What is paid for such service? What must you know to hold positions and to be promoted rapidly? Where shall you get the necessary training? How long will it take, and what will it cost? Who else have taken such courses and how have they made out? And after all, should you enter business and in what capacity?

GOLDEN COLLEGE CATALOGUE has been of great, unbiased help to thousands of young people in answering these questions to their satisfaction. It has fifty-one pages of information of interest to those who think of taking up a business career. It will aid YOU in making your plans. Write for it today.

GOLDEY COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Low Fare Excursion
WASHINGTON
OR BALTIMORE
SUNDAY, FEB. 18
A Rare Chance to Visit the National Capital
SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

	Excursion Fare		Excursion Fare
Delmar 5.00am	$3 00	Dover 6.48am	$2 25
Laurel 5.12am	2 95	Cheswold 6.59am	2 20
Seaford 5.24am	2 90	Brenford 7.05am	2 15
Cannon 5.33am	2 85	Clayton 7.12am	2 10
Bridgeville 5.40am	2 80	Blackbird 7.24am	2 05
Greenwood 5.50am	2 70	Townsend 7.30am	2 00
Farmington 6.00am	2 60	Middletown 7.41am	2 00
Harrington 6.10am	2 50	Mt. Pleasant 7.52am	2 00
Felton 6.21am	2 45	Kirkwood 8.03am	2 00
Viola 6.27am	2 40	Porter 8.15am	2 00
Woodside 6.33am	2 35	Baltimore Arrive 10.00am	
Wyoming 6.40am	2 30	Washington " 11.05am	

Returning, Special Train will leave Washington, 5.50 P. M. Baltimore (Union Station) 6.53 P. M.

The Trip of a life-time. An education as well as a delight. An opportunity to see "The Heart of the Nation" a city of magnificent distances, unlike any other city in the country.

An Ideal Sunday Outing

See the New National Museum, Library of Congress, Capitol Building, Washington Monument, Corcoran Art Gallery, Botanic Garden, and the varied sights of Washington, The City Beautiful.

Tickets on sale beginning Friday, February 16. Consult Ticket Agents.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

MOTHER! LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish; stomach sour.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is ofttimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

A Fair Fight.

"Does your wife love her neighbors?"

"No, but they conduct their warfare on a high and honorable plane."

The Quinine That Does Not Affect The Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect, Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Radiating Love.

If you come into a room on a winter's day, you do not need to see the stove or the radiator to know there is heat there. Every nerve in your body tells you that, before you have a chance to use your eyes. And there are some people you cannot approach without feeling the radiating warmth of sympathy and kindness. Fill the heart so full of love that it can be felt by all who come near you.

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" not only expels Worms or Tapeworm but cleans out the mucus in which they breed and tones up the digestion. One dose sufficient. Adv.

KEEP HEALTHY IN TRENCHES

Soldiers in Good Physical Condition Despite Hardships Which They Are Compelled to Undergo.

Notwithstanding all that has been said about the squalor and discomfort of life at the battle front, the remarkable fact appears, according to all medical testimony, that the health conditions of the men average far better than is the case with those at home and even better than among men of the same class and the same physical equipment in the days of peace.

A French army surgeon has recently written about experiences at the front during 1915, with the troops under his immediate observation. He shows that notwithstanding the fatigue, the overcrowding, the exposure and the unfavorable climate conditions, the total of contagious diseases among this army was less than two-fifths the peace average. In 1915 there were 853 cases of contagious disease, as compared with 2,157 cases in a small force before the war.

In spite of the extreme contagiousness of measles and scarlet fever, he writes, they did not spread among troops bivouacked or camping in the war zone in makeshift shelters, where there was at times the utmost overcrowding. He attributes this entirely to the life in the open air and to the hyper-oxygenation. It seemed to him that repeated contact did not possess the importance previously attributed to it in the communication of contagious diseases.

Doing His Share.

"Are you doing anything for the preservation of our antiquities?"

"You bet I am. I sell cosmetics."

Preparedness.

Stella—Do you look before you leap?

Bella—Yes, I always look in the glass.—New York Sun.

Nearly every father of a marriageable daughter is willing to allow his home to be used as a courthouse.

A Pleasant Healthful Habit

A daily ration of Grape-Nuts and cream is a splendid food for those who want vigor and energy.

Grape-Nuts

is a concentrated health-food made from choice whole wheat and malted barley. It retains the vital mineral elements of the grain so essential to thorough nourishment of body and brain, but lacking in many other cereal foods.

Every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

No change in price, quality or size of package.

WARNING GIVEN TO HOUSATONIC

German U-Boat Also Towed Steamers Crew to Safety.

CREW LANDED AT PENZANCE

No Cause Of War Now Seen In Case. Hope Renewed That Germany May Still Obey International Law.

Washington.—The possibility that the sinking of the American steamer Housatonic will become a serious factor in the crisis with Germany apparently was eliminated by evidence that the attacking submarine acted within international law. American Consul John G. Stephens at Plymouth, reported that warning was given and provision made for the safety of the crew, which landed at Penzance, England.

Seems Like Frye Case.

As the Housatonic was carrying contraband, any controversy over her destruction is expected to present no more serious an issue than a claim for monetary damages. If the consul's report is correct, the case apparently falls into the same category as that of the American ship William P. Frye, destroyed with a cargo of grain early in the war by a raider after her crew had been taken off.

Consul Stephen's dispatch said:

American steamer Housatonic, loaded with a cargo of wheat for the British Government, torpedoed by German submarine, 12.30, February 3. Vessel warned and total crew of 37 rescued by submarine towed for 90 minutes toward land. Submarine fired signal to British patrol boat, which subsequently landed crew at Penzance.

Extra Precautions Noted.

In some quarters the unusual precautions taken to insure a safe landing for the crew was taken to mean that international law and Germany's submarine pledges would be obeyed more scrupulously than ever in the case of the many vessels which were on the high seas at the time the new campaign of unrestricted warfare became effective, February 1. In her note announcing the campaign Germany said immunity from the new measures of warfare would be extended to all ships which had left their home ports before the effective date.

There also was a suggestion that this regard for the vessels already on their way to the war zone might preclude the possibility of any serious development affecting American interests for two weeks or more, and might make it impossible to determine for that period just how effective the German blockade campaign would be.

News Causes Relief.

News that a warning had been given and that the crew, which included several Americans, had been saved, caused distinct relief here. First fragmentary reports of the attack had a sensational effect in some quarters and led to fears that the overt act which might mean hostilities actually had been committed. The White House and State Department, however, have declined to form any opinion on incomplete evidence, and Consul Stephens' dispatch was made public without comment.

U. S. TO MAKE SHELLS.

Will Manufacture Big Projectiles For the Navy.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels has decided the United States will make its own navy projectiles if United States manufacturers can't supply them at reasonable prices.

While no official announcement has been made, it was officially hinted that the arrangement whereby Hadfields, the British concern, was to supply $3,000,000 or more of projectiles, is off.

The Navy Department will advertise for machinery to equip a Government projectile plant. Admiral Fletcher coincidentally will look for a suitable site for the Government factory.

PAPER LIMITS ISSUE.

New York World Also Announces That Copies Are Nonreturnable.

New York.—The World makes an important announcement regarding the shortage of newsprint paper. It says:

"Owing to the shortage of news-print paper in the American market and the necessarily large size of the paper, the circulation of the morning edition of The World will be reduced to 350,000 copies daily, beginning February 1, and limited to that figure till further notice.

"The paper will be absolutely nonreturnable by either news companies or dealers after leaving the office of publication."

KILLS STATE OFFICIAL.

Dissatisfied At Award, Man Shoots Insurance Commissioner.

Olymphia, Wash.—E. A. Olson, chairman of the Washington Industrial Insurance Commission, was shot and killed in his office in the State capitol by John Van Dell, of Bordeaux, Washington, who was dissatisfied with an amount of money received from the State accident fund. Van Dell was arrested.

LET THEIR SHIP SINK.

An Interned German Steamer Goes Down In Charleston Harbor.

Charleston, S. C.—Federal officers have been unable to ascertain the cause of the sinking of the interned German freighter Liebenfels, which settled to the bottom in the harbor here under circumstances that led marine men to believe she had been scuttled. Captain Klattenhof, of the vessel, which has been laid up here since the war began, would give no information concerning the incident.

EFFECT OF BREAKING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Attempt Is Made To Scuttle the United States Torpedo Boat Jacob Jones—Machinist's Mate Placed In Irons.

Philadelphia.—The interned German auxiliary cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich were taken in charge by order of the Navy Department and their crews imprisoned in an isolation barracks. The action was followed by the placing of an armed guard at the yard entrance, while marines were assigned to patrol the landside limits of the government preserve.

An attempt was made to scuttle the United States torpedo-boat destroyed Jacob Jones by opening several of her seacocks at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, according to unofficial but reliable reports. Officials at the yard refused either to confirm or deny the reports.

The chief machinist's mate, whose identity was not disclosed, was arrested and placed in irons in the brig of one of the battleships.

Panama.—Four Hamburg-American Line steamships which have been in Cristobal harbor were seized by the Canal Zone authorities. Night harbor traffic at Cristobal has been stopped and strict protective measures have been taken throughout the Canal Zone.

Washington.—Lieut. Hans Berg and his German prize crew were removed from the liner Appam, at Newport News, Va., by Coast Guard cutters, under direction of a United States marshal. The ship is in the custody of the Federal Court pending appeal to the Supreme Court from a decision awarding her to her English owners.

Boston.—United States Marshal Mitchell took physical possession of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which has been nominally in his custody since the litigation instituted against the owners of the National City Bank of New York.

Norfolk.—Extra armed guards were placed around the battleship Louisiana and torpedo-boat destroyer Benham at the Navy Yard. The Louisiana is undergoing extensive repairs, and is not ready to sail unless her services are urgently needed. She is having new guns installed.

New York.—Word reached the police that coincident with the publication of the news of the rupture with Germany, the Austrian freighter Himalaya, which has been lying in Newark Bay, an estuary of New York harbor, has been put out of commission.

New Haven, Conn.—Severance of diplomatic relations with Germany quickly brought about augmentation of the protective forces at many of the munition plants in Connecticut.

New Orleans.—Dock board officials here ordered the two German and three Austrian steamers which took refuge in this port at the beginning of war to be removed into midstream, just opposite the naval station. The United States gunboats Castine and the Smith, port officials understood, have been assigned to guard the five steamers.

SNEEZE BREAKS HER RIB.

Woman Twists Body To Avoid Fall From Stone Steps.

Mount Carmel, Pa. — A sneeze, a twist of the body—result, a broken rib, according to the experience of Mrs. Arthur Heiser, 35 years old, of Shamokin Dam. She was emerging from a department store when she sneezed violently and, in an effort to save herself from falling off the steps of the store, twisted her body. She saved herself from falling, but was immediately bothered with a severe pain which sent her scurrying to the doctor. There she discovered she had fractured a rib.

MORE PAY TO 5,000 MINERS.

High Cost Of Living Responsible, Say Operators.

Charleston, W. Va.—Five thousand miners in the Cabin Creek coal district will receive a 10 per cent. increase in wages beginning March 1, it was announced by the employing companies here. The operators in making the announcement said the increase was given to offset the higher cost of living.

$11,613,000 MORE FOR ARMY.

Deficiency Appropriation, Including National Guard, Asked.

Washington.—Another deficiency appropriation of $11,613,000 for the army and National Guard was requested of Congress by Secretary Baker. About $5,000,000 of the amount is for army pay and about $4,000,000 for arming, equipping and training the Guard.

OREGON BANISHES SALOONS.

"Bone Dry" Bill, Signed By Governor, Becomes Law.

Salem, Ore.—Oregon is "bone dry." Gov. James Witheycombe signed the absolute Prohibition bill recently passed by the Legislature and it immediately became law. The new law prohibits importation of liquor except for medicinal or religious purposes.

WILSON DENIES CHARGES.

Declares No Cabinet Shift Is Expected Or Likely.

Washington.—President Wilson administered a rebuke to those persons who persist in reconstructing his Cabinet for him. He made it perfectly clear that he has not given the slightest consideration to remodeling the personnel of his official family. He further indicated that he did not believe a single one of his advisers would express a desire to surrender the portfolio conferred upon him.

CREWS TAKEN OFF INTERNED STEAMERS

Those at Philadelphia Imprisoned in Isolation Barracks.

YARDS CLOSELY GUARDED

War Is Not a Necessary Sequence, But Has Invariably Followed—Status Of Interned Ships—Humanitarian Task Ceases.

Washington. — Breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany does not mean war, but easily may lead to war. It is an act of protest characterized in the usages of nations as a "measure short of war."

The danger that war may follow is accentuated by the diplomatic history of the world. Modern times show no instance of a diplomatic break between two first-class powers that has not been followed by hostilities.

The rights of Germans in the United States and of Americans in Germany are practically unaffected by the severance of diplomatic relations. No treaties are terminated or suspended, but remain in full force and effect, unless either government later decides to denounce them, which under international practice generally calls for a notice of one year.

German consuls in the United States and American consuls in Germany, holding their places by virtue of treaties, continue to perform their usual functions, but they no longer work under supervision of diplomatic officers.

There is no change in commercial relations, already badly crippled by the war. Individuals and corporations may continue their usual affairs, provided they do not deal in contraband, and their obligations are as binding as ever. The courts still remain open to them for redress, but they have no facility for direct attention of their diplomatic officials. They may, however, be represented by the diplomats of the friendly power selected to care for the interests of the respective governments.

Status Of Interned Ships.

There should be no sequestration or confiscation of private property, either in the United States or Germany, although it may be taken for use under certain circumstances.

The ninety-five or more German merchant ships tied up in American ports since the beginning of the war may be used by the United States, but the German owners ultimately must be compensated. The ships, scattered in the ports of continental United States, Porto Rico and the Pacific Island possessions, including the Philippines, comprise some of the best-known ocean liners and aggregate 628,837 gross tons. Only in case of war is there a possibility of their being absolutely confiscated, and even then such action is doubtful, for the United States, in the world court of nations, has been the leading exponent of the inviolability of private property.

Mails will continue to move under the Geneva convention and other existing special conventions. There should be no restriction upon the free movement of travelers between the two countries other than the fixed policy of the United States to issue no passports to Americans wishing to visit the war zone unless they have pressing business there.

In fact, so far as individuals are concerned, the status remains practically unchanged by a break in diplomatic relations. Upon the conduct of Americans in Germany and the conduct of Germans and German sympathizers in the United States depends the attitude of the respective governments regarding them.

Humanitarian Task Ceases.

There is, however, one relation between the United States and Germany which ceases through diplomatic rupture. It is the humanitarian task of guarding the welfare of soldiers in the prison camps of their enemies and the care of German civilians detained in the Entente countries. This vast task, which is being performed by American diplomatic representatives in England, in the French camps in Africa and in the Russian camps extending to the icy waters of Siberia, will have to be confided to other hands. Likewise the welfare of British, French, Russian and other allied prisoners in Germany, Austria and Turkey will pass to some other neutral power.

Following the breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany and the sinking of an American ship by a submarine, although without loss of life, Federal authorities seized the two interned German warships at Philadelphia. Four Hamburg-American steamers in the harbor of Cristobal, Panama, were also taken in charge. Plans were made to safeguard the canal and its night use forbidden.

In Baltimore an order was issued to collect all the equipment of the Naval Militia and prepare it for shipment. This includes the guns on the Montgomery and the field pieces in the armory. Railroads have established guards around the grain elevators and terminals.

The three German steamers interned in the Baltimore harbor were seized.

President Wilson announced that an overt act by Germany would be followed by action.

The Senate, at the request of President Wilson, tried to hasten the passage of the neutrality bills prepared by the Department of Justice.

President Wilson himself was put under a stronger guard at the White House.

There are 672 volcanoes in the world of which 270 are described as active.

AMERICAN KILLED BY GERMAN SHELLS

U-Boat Sinks British Steamer Eavestone.

TURNS GUNS UPON BOATS

Surviving Members Of the Eavestone's Crew, Reaching Shore, Name Richard Wallace, Of Baltimore, As One Of Victims Of Gunners.

Washington. — The grave concern with which the American government has been awaiting developments since the break with Germany was not perceptibly increased by press dispatches from London announcing that an American member of the crew of the British steamer Eavestone had been killed by shells from a German submarine.

Confidence apparently was felt in all quarters that a full report would show that the vessel was attacked in accordance with the rules of cruiser warfare and that the incident would not prove the overt act which will mean war.

According to the stories of survivors, the master and three members of the Eavestone's crew, including the American, were killed when they were leaving the ship in boats. There have been several instances in the past in which deliberate shelling of boats was alleged, but such a case never has been established to the satisfaction of the State Department. It is believed here that the shelling indicates the Eavestone was resisting or attempting to escape and that shells intended for the ship may have struck the boats.

The Eavestone sailed from Newport News, Va., on December 25 with a cargo of lumber loaded at Galveston. She probably had discharged her cargo and started on a return voyage.

PERSHING BACK IN U. S.

Leads Force Of 10,000 Across Border and Reviews Troops.

Columbus, N. M.—Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing rode out of Mexico at 10.05 Monday at the head of more than 10,000 soldiers of the American punitive expedition.

General Pershing crossed the boundary at the border line gate at the head of his staff, with Lieut. J. T. Collins, his aid-de-camp, and Capt. William Orex, his intelligence officer, riding next. As he crossed the line the guards at gap in the barbed wire fence presented arms.

At 11 o'clock General Pershing mounted the little band stand in front of the headquarters at Columbus and as the band played "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home" gave the order for the troops to pass in review. Hard as nails the expeditionary soldiers passed in review like the functioning of a perfectly made machine. After the infantry came the cavalry column, followed by the artillery and auxiliary units.

SUPREME COURT RECESSES.

Fails To Decide Adamson Law Test and Marshall Case.

Washington.—The Supreme Court recessed Monday until March 5 without deciding the Adamson law test case or the habeas corpus proceedings of United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, of New York. In United States Attorney Marshall's case, deferring decision exempts him from action by the House for alleged contempt, as the authority of the House ends with the adjournment of Congress.

GERMANS OUSTED.

Not Allowed To Work In Newport News Shipyards.

Newport News, Va.—As a precautionary measure all German employes who have not become nautralized citizens of the United States are being laid off by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. Ample measures to protect the yard, especially the battleship Mississippi, recently launched, have been taken.

CENSOR HONOLULU CABLES.

Government Puts Ban On Code Messages.

New York.—The Commercial Cable Company announced that a government censorship had been established over its cables to Honolulu, for which point only neutral messages, and these at owners' risks, will be accepted. Code messages will be transmitted only if translations are furnished.

ROOSEVELT, JR., A MAJOR.

President Signs Commission In Infantry Officers' Reserve.

Washington. — President Wilson signed a commission appointing Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., a major of infantry in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Mr. Roosevelt was a member of the Plattsburgh training camp.

BONE-DRY BILL PASSES.

Senate Adopts Measure Barring Liquor From Alaska.

Washington.—The Senate passed the Alaska "bone-dry" prohibition bill. The bill not only prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in Alaska, but will not permit it to be shipped into the territory.

A British patent covers a series of tanks attached to a cable to permit a vessel to spread oil on rough water.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 11

JESUS AND THE WOMAN OF SAMARIA.

LESSON TEXT—John 4:5-14, 24, 26.

GOLDEN TEXT—Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.—I Tim. 1:15.

This is a lesson of one of the wayside ministries of Jesus. It occurred incidentally while he was on his way to his great preaching and teaching experience at Galilee. It was a by-product of his very busy life, yet it is one of the most famous interviews and one of the best examples of how to do personal work that is found in the scriptures. The larger part of the first year of Christ's ministry was spent in Judea. Jesus did not baptize, but his disciples did, doubtless for the same reason, though in a less degree, than why Paul refused to baptize converts (I Cor. 1:13-16). All but one of the disciples of Jesus were Galileans and Jesus spent about a year and nine months of his ministry in that place.

I. Jesus Rested (vv. 4-6). To reach Galilee from Judea Jesus "must needs go through Samaria," not that there were not other ways that he might have traveled, but rather that it was worth while to go out of his way in order to bring the water of life to this needful woman. Jacob's well was at a parting of the roadway near to the city of Sychar. Few places in the land save Jerusalem had so much Bible history connected with them (Gen. 12:6; Joshua 8:33; Acts 7:16; I Kings, 12:1, etc.). The well was originally about 100 feet deep and 7½ feet in diameter, but it has been filled up with accumulations of rubbish so it is now only about 75 feet deep. Christ was wearied in his work, but not of it, and "sat thus" (by) the well; literally, on the low wall built around it. The sixth hour was probably about midday. There is comfort in consideration of the fact that as a man Jesus was willing to meet this woman of bad character.

II. Jesus Holds Conversation (vv. 7-14). Notice the gentle way in which Jesus speaks, and that he began on the ground of their common need. He asks this needed favor that he might confer a greater one, ignoring the prejudice which existed against the Samaritans. Water was the thing uppermost in the woman's mind. She did not grant his simple request, and her reply indicated that racial differences were a very real barrier. They hinder our work even yet. The surprise, perhaps pleasure, that a Jew should ask a favor of her seems to have greatly impressed the woman, and aroused her curiosity. In verse 10 Jesus tells the woman that there are two things she must needs know: (1) the wondrous gift of God, that is the Holy Spirit (Luke 11:13; Acts 2:23-38); (2) the wonderful man who had asked of her "Give me to drink." Had she known these things she would have asked him for the living water. All that was needful was simply to ask. The Holy Spirit is the living water (John 6:63). The woman does not seem to have comprehended what Jesus was trying to teach, yet he was patient, and won her as a convert. He told her that everyone who came to that well would thirst again (v. 13). The world's fountains do not satisfy, fountains of wealth, fame, pleasure or carnal gratification, or even learning. He then tells her of the living water (v. 14)) of which the drinker should never thirst, that it would satisfy whosoever drinks, and was to be everlasting (John 7:37-39). The one who receives the Holy Spirit within has a perennial, eternal spring of life, joy and satisfaction springing up within him. Before the woman received the water of which he was speaking there had to come a conviction of sin (vv. 16-19); hence his remark, "Go call thy husband." This was a sharp thrust into her life and heart. She tried to parry the thrust with a technical question, yet he comes back with a great revelation of the nature of God and the worship which God accepts, revealing his Messiahship (vv. 15-26). As is indicated, she does not seem to have comprehended the nature of the request which Jesus had made (v. 15); therefore he began this searching of her life in order to prepare her to receive the water of life which he wanted to bestow. This knowledge of her secret life by a perfect stranger who had never even seen her before was an evidence to the woman of spiritual endowment: "Sir I perceive that thou art a prophet." She then entered upon a theological argument (v. 20) which Jesus answered very simply, saying that the worship of the Father is not to be restricted by time or place (v. 21). The issue between the Jews and the Samaritans was that of the place of worship and of the scriptures. By not accepting the full revelation of God they were ignorant of much that they might have known of God's nature, promises, law and kingdom. Thus, literally, salvation is of the Jews, that is it proceeds from them, not that it belongs to them (v. 22). The new day has dawned, the Messiah has come and the Father seeketh all those who would worship him in truth, for God is a spirit, real but invisible, everywhere, not confined to the temple, not located in any one place as idols are.

At this point the disciples return and the woman goes into the village.

Jesus, lifting up his eyes to the citizens who were coming out at her invitation, exclaims, "Lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest," thereby emphasizing still further the "personal evangelism" thought which is uppermost in this lesson.

She thirsted (v. 14), she received (vv. 25, 26), she became a spring (vv. 28-29) which supplied others (v. 39).

The water of life fully satisfies, and it is a spring (v. 10); it continually satisfies.

"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER, BOWELS

For sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

Authority on Mushrooms.

Mrs. Flora W. Patterson of Washington, D. C., will never die of eating a toadstool thinking it is a mushroom. Mrs. Patterson is a government scientist whose specialty is a knowledge of fungi. She knows more about mushrooms and toadstools, as well as the microscopic fungi which cause plant diseases, than any other person in the government service. Her writings on the subject are the standard works in the scientific libraries. Mrs. Patterson began the study of fungi as a hobby. When her husband died the government offered her a place in which she could use her special knowledge for the public good. Her studies of the fungous diseases of plants have had an important effect upon American agriculture.

Constipation, indigestion, sick-headache and bilious conditions are overcome by a course of Garfield Tea. Drink on retiring —Adv.

Plays Many Pieces Without Stopping.

Application for patent rights has been made for a phonograph that is capable of playing several disk records in succession without requiring the attention of an operator, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The machine also will select special records and render them, or reproduce a single one as many times as desired. Small regulating knobs permit an operator to omit, repeat or stop any particular selection. Furthermore, it is possible to set the machine to stop automatically after playing any record.

Nerves All On Edge?

Just as nerve wear is a cause of kidney weakness, so is kidney trouble a cause of nervousness. Anyone who has backache, nervousness, "blues," headaches, dizzy spells, urinary ills and a tired, worn feeling, would do well to try Doan's Kidney Pills. This safe, reliable remedy is recommended by thousands who have had relief from just such troubles.

A Virginia Case

Mrs. G. W. Davis, 107 Prince St., Alexandria, Va., says: "Doctors treated me for a long time and pronounced my condition serious. Often I felt so listless and nervous that I almost gave up hope and I endured torture from kidney ailments. Finally, I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they brought me relief after everything else had failed. I still take them occasionally and am always benefited right away."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Excellent for Coughs & Colds

HALE'S HONEY

of Horehound & Tar

All Druggists

Use Pike's Toothache Drops

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

FLORIDA FARM FACTS

Manatee County; reputed to have the best soil and best climatic conditions in Florida; 365 growing days; electric light and ice plant; near railroad; tracts from five acres up, on easy terms. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

J. HENRY STROHMEYER

Sarasota, Fla. Baltimore, Md.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

MAKE BIG money with your kodak, making home portraits and artistic views. I teach you through correspondence. Particulars free. Chas. M. Cosner, Waldron Block, Bloomington, Ind.

346 ACRE FARM in Albemarle County, Virginia for $10,000, complete with stock, crops and machinery. 150 acres finest bottom land. Splendid ten room house. Large bearing orchard. Edward S. Wilder & Co., Charlottesville, Va.

GETTING A START

By Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr.

(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

PUBLIC SERVICE.

The President of the United States, and every other officeholder and government employee of every class, from the head of a great department to the driver of an ash team, are members of the public service, and most of them depend upon their salary or wages for a livelihood.

In this article, however, I am not considering government officials, and those who hold political offices. My remarks refer solely to the government employees or clerks, and other subordinates who occupy governmental positions similar to those in mercantile houses.

Governmental positions are usually obtained by appointment, but most of the applicants are obliged to pass the civil service examination, which is not difficult, and does not require more than a common school education.

Under the civil service one is not likely to be discharged except for cause, and is subject to automatic promotion.

The government employee, as a rule, receives a larger salary or wage at the start than does one doing similar work for a mercantile concern. His position is not affected by the times, and he is reasonably sure of retaining it, provided he gives fair satisfaction.

Should I advise one to enter the government employ in preference to taking a regular business position? My answer must be both "yes" and "no."

The government certainly offers a more permanent position, and for the amount of work done and the responsibility, gives a larger salary than one is likely to be paid by the business house.

The man of ordinary ability, who is economical and who is satisfied with a sufficient sum to support him in moderate comfort, is probably better off holding a government position than he would be taking his chances in the business world at large.

The minimum governmental wage is large, the maximum small, compared with the salaries paid by business houses.

The governmental worker has little or no opportunity for receiving more than a few thousand a year at the very outside. The top of his department is not of commanding importance, while the opportunities offered by business are practically unlimited; but many men in business are not better off financially than is the faithful and competent governmental employee.

Great success is accompanied by equally great risk.

If you are satisfied with a reasonable income, and a permanent position, and if you are willing to continue in it indefinitely without more than moderate promotion, the government is your best employer. If, on the other hand, you are ambitious, and do not desire to limit the measure of your success, you will be happier in business taking your chances with other men, to win or to lose, as your ability and conditions may determine for you.

Bear in mind that the best fruit may be at the top of the tree, the hardest to pick, and that, in attempting to reach it, you may slip and fall to the ground. The higher up you go, the more likelihood there is of disaster. There is safety in the middle of the road, and monotony, too. Ambition enters the bypath where it may be lost, and where it may discover the source of high accomplishment.

On one hand is reasonable certainty and a living income, on the other, uncertainty with many prizes.

His Pleasure Spiked.

It was the first swim of the season, and the boys were plunging and splashing gleefully in the water. One youth only remained on shore, wistfully watching his companions disport themselves.

Tears and knuckles were in his eyes, and an interested stranger approached and asked the cause of the sorrow so plainly visible.

"I—boo—want to go in!" sobbed the boy.

"Then why don't you go?" inquired the stranger.

"'Cos I'm afraid,' came the reply. "I'd get a hiding when I reached home, you see."

"But," pointed out his new-found friend, "aren't all those other boys risking a hiding, too?"

The little boy burst into a fresh paroxysm of sobbing.

"Yes," he replied; "but—my father's a professional cricketer, and wears spikes in his shoes!"

Things Will Take a Turn.

Mrs. Blox—Poor Mrs. Rounder! Her husband didn't leave her much when he died, I understand.

Mrs. Knox—No; but he more than made up for it when alive. Then he left her nearly every evening.

As Bad as That?

Yeast—And does he see his doctor often?

Crimsonbeak—Well, he sat next to him at a dog dinner last night, but he didn't feed him.

New Books Presented To Delawaer

On Monday, January 29th, a hundred new volumes were added to the shelves of the "Browsing Room," at the Women's College, the gift of Miss Alice Smyth, of Wilmington. The books include biography, history, poetry, books on art, short stories, and novels. Already the students are enjoying that which is to be a permanent source of inspiration and pleasure.

SALE TO TAKE PLACE

Monday, Feb. 12, 1917.—Public Sale of stock, farming implements, etc., by Gilbert Jarrell on the A. P. Corbit Farm, on the road leading from Middletown to Odessa, known as the W. A. Cochran Farm. D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

Tuesday, February 20, 1917— Public sale of stock and farming implements, by E. S. Wood, on Mrs. J. K. William's farm on the road leading from Armstrong to Odessa. D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

Wednesday, Feb. 21st, 1917.—Public Sale of Stock and farming implements by B. H. Pleasanton on the road leading from Summit Bridge to St. Georges. Eugene Racine, Auc.

Thursday, February 22d, 1917.—Public Sale of Stock and Farming Implements by Geo. W. Goldsborough, on the Jas. R. Hoffecker Farm, in Middle Neck. D. P. Hutchison, Auc

Saturday, February 24th. — Public Sale of stock and farming implements, by Levi Watson, on the farm of Phillip Watson, deceased, on the road from Pine Tree to Blackbird. D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

Tuesday, February 27th, 1917.—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Albert Kumpel," on the "Jefferson Farm," on the road leading from McDonough to Port Penn D. P Hutchison, Auctioneer, C. B. Pool, Inside Clerk, Henry Kronemier, Outside Clerk.

Monday March 5th, 1917—Public Sale of stock, farming implements, household goods, etc , by John D. Gill, on the Drummond Farm, in "Middle Neck" Cecil County, Md. D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE — Registered Berkshire Pigs with Papers, $10.

P. B. MESSICK.

I have a 132-acre farm for sale four miles from Middletown, on stone road ½ mile from tomato factory; this farm is going to be sold in less than sixty days. Price is right. Also, the Crockett farm one of the best farms in that neighborhood; this farm will be sold in less than sixty days.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.,
Real Estate Broker,
North Broad St , Middletown.

To Make Sirup of Roses.

Infuse three pounds of damask rose leaves in a gallon of warm water for eight hours in a well-glazed earthen pot with a narrow mouth with stop so close that none of the virtue may exhale. When they have infused so long, heat the water again, squeeze them out and put in three pounds more of rose leaves to infuse for eight hours more; then press them out very hard; then to every quart of the infusion add four pounds of fine sugar and boil to a sirup.

Hand Sundial.

Sundials are accurate timepieces when adapted to the exact latitude, but they are rather inconvenient to carry about. However, a sundial which can be held in the hand has been devised. Adjustments for any latitude can readily be made, and the time of sunrise and sunset for any day in the year easily determined. Most folks, however, will still prefer a watch for ordinary purposes.

Capacity Limited.

To a swell cafe I led her, and on terrapin I fed her, yet methought I noted sadness in her eye. Then as we departed, and for a street car started, she let out a large and soulful sigh. When I asked her trouble, her answer knocked me double: "I got so full of turtle that I had no room for pie."—Indianapolis Star.

Tennis Record.

Tennis players often find it difficult to keep the score in mind. A tennis-scoring device recently introduced may be strapped to the back of the player's left hand. The disks registering the score are turned only under pressure, and the record is not spoiled if the player should fall.

Called for Repetition.

Grandma had a very bad cold one day when her little granddaughter made her a visit. Suddenly she sneezed very hard. Much pleased with the unexpected excitement the child looked up and said: "Honk again, grandma."—The Christian Herald.

Laughlet.

"William the Conqueror," read the small boy from his history, "landed in England in 1066 A. D." "What does A. D. stand for?" inquired the teacher. The small boy pondered. "I don't exactly know," he said. "Maybe it's after dark."

A Hint for Dad.

Father—"You have been running ahead of your allowance, Robert." Son—"I know it, dad. I've been hoping for a long time that the allowance would strengthen up enough to overtake me."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Not in These Days.

"There's no demand for tragedians any more." "Then why not go with the tide and be a comedian, old top?" "Oh, I couldn't be funny if I tried." "That isn't necessary." — Louisville Courier-Journal.

Before and After.

"Ah, love, I would like to listen to you all night," said Clarence, as he rose to go. Six months after they were married he chanced to stay out fifteen minutes after his hour and he had his desire gratified.

Public Sale

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale without reserve, on his farm known as the "Old Jefferson Farm," on the road from McDonough to Port Penn,

Tues., Feb. 27th, 1917

At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

21 HEAD of

Horses, Mules, Colts.

No 1. TOPSY, brown mare, 10 years old, 15 hands high, a splendid driver, sound, work anywhere.

No. 2. FUSTY, bay mare, 5 years old, 16 hands high, a dandy driver, all around worker.

No. 3 STAR, brown mare, 12 years old, good brood mare, work anywhere, with foal.

No.4. DEARIE, brown mare, 16 years old, a splendid saddle hack, good brood mare, all around worker, with foal.

No. 5. MABEL, bay mare, 10 years old, a good driver, some speed, work anywhere.

No. 6. DEXTER, bay horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high, stylish, a dandy driver, work anywhere.

No. 7. DUKE, bay horse, 12 years old, and an all rounder.

No. 8. ROLAND, bay horse, 9 years old, good horse.

No. 9. DAN, dark roan horse, 3 years old in April, promises a good horse, chunky build.

No. 10. DEWEY, bay horse, 7 years old, splendid driver, work anywhere, safe and sound.

Nos 11, 12, 13 and 14. 4 Yearling Colts, all nice colts, good size and sound.

Nos. 15 and 16. DOLLY and DOVE, pair mules, 14 years old, chunky build, good as ever hooked.

Nos. 17 and 18. POLLY and NED, pair of small mules, 6 years old. They can't be beat, pulled 4200 lbs. coal from Crothers Bros , Mt. Pleasant, Del., to Port Penn

Nos. 19, 20 and 21. 3 Mules, coming 2 years old, very promising.

30 Head of Cattle

One Short Horn Durham Bull, 2 years old, is registered, papers go with him; Holstein, Durham and Guernsey Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls. I haven't an old cow. I raised every one with very few exceptions. Some are milking and some are close springers.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

One Deering Binder, good as new; 2 Deering Mowers, in good order; 1 Horse Rack, 3 Farm Wagons, two of them April make; 1 Top Market Wagon, 1 Manure Spreader, in good order; 3 Hay Riggings, 2 Top Buggies, 1 Hack Wagon, Disc Harrow, 1 Spring-tooth Harrow, 1 Spring-tooth Roller, combined; 1 Wood Roller, 2 Wood Harrows, 1 Iron Harrow, 1 Corn Planter, new; lot of Corn Planting Wire, different sizes; 2 3-horse Plows, 1 2-horse Plow, 1 1-horse Plow, 1 John Deere Riding Plow, 1 Grain Drill, 1 Timothy and Clover Seeder, Wagon Poles, 1 Plant Setter, Hand; 4 Wheelbarrows, 1 Slop Cart, 1 Road Scoop, Wire Stretchers, Wire Cutters, Block and Tackle, Hay Fork, Rope, Farm Bell, 7 Feed Chests, hold one-half ton each; 1 Carpenter Work Bench, 1 Weeder, 2 Wood Hog Troughs, 1 Iron Horse Trough, 2 Galvanized Hog Troughs, Cow Chains, 3 sets Double Harness, 1 set Chain Harness, 3 sets Single Harness, Collars, Bridles, Halters, 10 sets Plow Harness, Single, Double, 3 and 4-horse Trees, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, 1 Power or Foot Grind Stone, 1 Foot or Hand Grind Stone, 1 4-horse Gasoline Engine, burns gasoline or coal oil, Magneto, requires no dry cells; 1 No. 1 Feed Grinder, 1 Cream Separator, 1 40 lbs. Churn and Worker, combined, the best thing on the market for making butter, with power or hand, lot of Belting, Shafting and Pulleys, lot of 1 inch and 3-4 inch Galvanized Iron Pipe, lot of Old Wagons, 1 Pump Jack, 1 Iron Pump, Hand Saw, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, everything that goes to supply a well conducted farm.

HOGS.

Ten Sows, 15 Shoats, 60 to 90 lbs; 50 Pigs, ready to wean time of sale; 2 Boar Hogs.

POULTRY.

Consisting of 200 Chickens, several strains; 15 White Pekin Ducks, 3 Turkey Gobblers and two Hens, Mammoth Bronz; 4 Geese, 3 Muscovy Ducks, 3 Guineas, Chicken Coops, Founts and Feeders.

Household & Kitchen Furniture.

One Parlor Suite, 1 Couch, Chairs, Tables, Food Safe, wire screened; Benches, Cooking Utensils, Porch Rockers, Window Curtains, Washing Machine, Stoves, Ranges, Kitchen Sink and Hot Water Tanks.

Terms of Sale

All sums of $20 and under the Cash will be required, over that amount a credit of 10 months will be given by the purchaser giving a bankable note with approved endorser, interest to be added from day of Sale. No goods are to be removed until these terms are complied with.

ALBERT KUMPEL.

D. P. Hutchinson, Auc.
Clarence E. Pool, Inside Clerk.
Henry Kronemeire, Outside Clerk.

The ladies of the Port Penn M. E. church will serve dinner for the benefit of the church. Come and enjoy yourself, helping the ladies.

Cleaning Up

We are doing a big business in our Mid-winter Clean-up Sale; we have the Goods—Styles and Prices are right, and just now the Special Sales are moving them fast. Come look them over.

25 per cent., ¼ Off

Suits, $10 to $22.50
Overcoats, $10 to $30
Odd Trousers, $2 to $5.25

Special Sales

Fur Lined Overcoats $30 to $90
Heavy Reefers $3.50 to $10
Heavy Mackinaws $4 to $10
Heavy Sweaters $2 to $10
Heavy Shoes $3.50 to $6
Heavy Caps 50c to $2.50
Heavy Underwear 50c to $2.50

Every size, lots of them and they will be much higher next season.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

Public Sale

On the "J. K. William Farm" near Odessa, Del.

Tues., Feb. 20, '17

Valuable Live Stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Farming Implements. Hay and Household Goods.

See Posters for particulars.

EDWIN S. WOOD.

D. P. Hutchison Auc.

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL
515 E. Third St.
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Phone 2598 W.

PUBLIC SALE!

At Klair Bazaar. Every Saturday, 75 to 100 horses of all kinds. Anyone having horses to sell bring them in and get the cash, need not make any special arrangement. More wagons and harness than any other place in the State. Sale every Saturday.

WM. H. KLAIR,
8th & Tatnal St., Wilmington, Del.

FOR SALE!

HOT WATER HEATING PLANT

Consisting of 9 radiators, good boiler, sufficient quantity of pipe for reinstalling the plant. The entire outfit is practically new, and large enough to heat an 8 room house. If you are interested will be pleased to show you what good service it is rendering me. Phone 71-22. E. S. WOOD, Odessa, Del.

On the Mrs. J. K. Williams Farm

CASH STORE

GROCERIES

I am buying at a cash wholesale house because I can do better. I will sell to you for the cash, so you can do better.

JUST A LINE TO THE WIVES

Tell your husband where to take your eggs and poultry. Eggs, cash 37c

Sugar 8c lb. Special Prices on Flour.

Atlantic Refining Co's Gasoline 25c.

JOHN HELDMYER, Jr.

Corner Broad and Main Streets

Phone 223 Middletown, Del.

Fogel & Burstan's Store News

Ladies' Spring Waists

Our Mr. Fogel has just spent the whole week in New York City making a careful early hunt for the newest and finest things in LADIES' SPRING WAISTS and here is the delightful result which our lady patrons will appreciate and we cordially invite all such to call and examine our fine stocks of

Ladies' Spring Waists

This carefully selected collection includes handsome samples of the latest things in Crepe de Chines and Cotton Voiles—all in the newest patterns, in flesh color and white—some trimmed tastefully, others plain tailored. Our Georgette Crepes will also arrive in a few days. After our usual plan to keep prices as low as possible in these times when all goods have been going up—cotton, especially—we are offering our Cotton Voiles at the very reasonable figure of **98c!** Our Crepe de Chines range in prices from $2.50, $3.00 to $3.50. We never had more elegant patterns and fabrics, and congratulate our patrons on this early chance to select their Spring Waists. It is early because the city stores are as yet only offering a few.

FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPT. STORE
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

The Most Loved of All Presents

Howard Watches
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and
Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, - Delaware

Sale of Shoes

Beginning Feb. 10th

We will put on sale our entire stock of Shoes and Rubbers for Women, Children and Boys, sizes to 5½. At prices much below cost at the factories.

Special good bargains in Boys Shoes—good solid leather shoes, guaranteed stock, sizes 11 to 5½, price $1.85 to $2.35. Others not guaranteed $1.25 to $1.49. Boys Rubbers, sizes 1 to 6, price 45c to 59c. Childrens Rubbers, 7 to 13, from 25c to 39c pair.

Women's and Misses' Shoes in Patent Leather, Gun Metal and Vici Kid. All marked at low prices. A good chance to buy what you need at present. Also for Spring.

Pictures, Mirrors, Frames and Glass have all advanced in price. This line I am closing out at COST, your chance for Bargains. Bring in your Pictures to have Framed this month. I cannot do any framing after March the first.

500 sheets of Choice Music, at 5c each, 3 for 10c.

PETERSON'S DEPT. STORE
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

ESTATE OF MARY P. STEVENS Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Mary P Stevens, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Harvey L. Cooper and Joseph G. Brown on the Twenty-fifth day of January A D. 1917, and all persons inbebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrators without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrators on or before the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1918, or abide by the law in this behalf.

ADDRESS: CHAS. W. BUSH, ESQ., ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, WILMINGTON, DEL.

HARVEY L. COOPER.
JOSEPH G. BROWN.
ADMINISTRATORS.

Estate of Carolina Clintonia Browne Deceased Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Carolina Clintonia Browne, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris on the eighteenth day of December A. D. 1916, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executor without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executor on or before the eighteenth day of December A. D. 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf.

Address
Martin B. Burris
Middletown
Delaware

Martin B. Burris
Executor

Dr. L. Randolph Outten

DENTIST

In Townsend every Tuesday and Friday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Come to Visit Your New Merchant

We handle a full line of Groceries and Fruits.

Also a full line of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings.

Everything reduced in prices.

HOLTZ'S RELIABLE STORE
NEXT TO PETERSON'S DEPT. STORE
Middletown, Del.

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.